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THE RALEIGH NEWS.

VOL. XV.--83. RALEIGH, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1879. $5.00 PER ANNUM

THE KELLOGG CASE.

DELACY'S AFFIDAVIT AS TO THE BRIBERY MATTER.

How Certain Members of the Louisiana Legislature Exercised Their Privileges.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections resumed the examination of witnesses in the Spofford-Kellogg case. The first witness examined was William Johnson Delacy (mulatto), who was a member from Rapides parish of the Legislature that elected Kellogg. An affidavit was shown the witness purporting to have been signed by witness before Judge Pusson, in which he states that Smith (who was afterward collector of New Orleans) threw an envelope on his desk, sealed, and that he opened it and found it to contain money; also, that members had been offered from $200 to $250 for their vote, and that several who had been so promised had got nothing, and that he himself got $200 for voting for Kellogg. The witness denied the signature and body of the affidavit being in his hand writing. The witness had previously denied that he had received any money for voting for Kellogg. The affidavit will be used to contradict him.

Delacy testified to making affidavit in New Orleans at the suggestion of Ward, acting for Spofford, in which he alleged attempts at bribery for voting for Kellogg; witness did vote for Kellogg, but never received any money; afterward witness received $500 for himself and drew his colleague's. The money come from Robertson, Democratic Senator, through Dimas, as agent; Spofford had sufficient votes to elect him before Delacy and his fifteen or twenty comrades were bought up, but the argument used was that Spofford wanted every Republican member's vote in order to avoid any cavil in Washington as to his title; witness had never before seen the affidavit before the committee. It was signed Delacey. He spells his name Delacy, and claims to be the grandson of Sir Hugh Delacy, of Ireland.

Charles Cavanac identified the affidavit in evidence as one signed by Delacy, and sworn to before a magistrate.

Thomas Murray was recalled, and swore that Delacy told him fifteen minutes before going on the stand that he would swear to the affidavit.

Adjourned.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—HOUSE.—The House is in Committee of the Whole on the bill making additional appropriations for service of the Postoffice Department. The bill was read by sections, and Keifer offered as a substitute for the bill an amendment appropriating in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated $353,000 for payment of letter-carriers for the fiscal year ending June, 1880, and $70,000 for the payment of increased salaries of letter-carriers for the fiscal year ending June, 1879. Mr. Cox moved to increase the appropriation from $353,000 to $415,000. Discussion ensued, after which Mr. Cox's motion was agreed to, and after some further discussion the committee arose and the bill was reported to the House. Mr. Keifer's substitute as amended by Mr. Cox's amendment was adopted. The bill was then passed, and the House adjourned.

Consequences of a Failure.

LONDON, June 7.—The Statist, referring to the failure of David Stuart & Co., of Liverpool, says: Hopes are entertained that the firm of Manchester bankers which was thought to be involved in the Liverpool failure, will be able to escape suspension, its largest creditor having arranged to take up his bills, and assistance from other banks is being expected. But the gradual liquidation of the banking firm can hardly be averted. The cause of the difficulties is lock up of capital, and it is not probable that even in the worst event the matter will have important consequences in London, but in Manchester other failures are expected to follow, and it is said that poor Irish emigrants who are in the habit of sending money to their friends at home, will be heavy sufferers by the Liverpool failure.

Roumelian Affairs.

LONDON, June 7.—A despatch from Constantinople to the Reuter Telegram Agency says the Government has informed the Powers that the refusal of Aleka Pasha, governor of Roumelia, to wear the fez, was a violation of the engagement between him and the Porte. The Government will wait until East Roumelia is evacuated, when it will summon Aleka Pasha to wear the fez and hoist the Turkish flag. If the demand is not complied with the Porte will request the Powers to sanction Aleka's removal, and would send a body of Turkish troops to occupy the Balkans.

Severe Storm in Canada.

KIMOUSKY, P. Q., June 7.—A severe storm from the northeast set in at ten o'clock last night, blowing 35 miles an hour. At five o'clock this morning it blew 66 miles. The schooners Marie, Luce, Shamrock, steamers Lawrence and Batoan Davis drifted ashore here. The wharf is badly injured, and several buildings were blown down and carried away. The sea rolled into the streets washing away side-walks, &c., and the shore is strewn with wrecked boats, &c. The lighthouse on the wharf was washed away, and the railroad track torn up. The wind is abating.

House Committee Business.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The House committee met to-day, but did not conclude consideration of the appropriation bills. A meeting will be held Monday, when it is expected that the legislative bill will be completed and reported to the House for passage. No contest will arise on this bill, as no political measures are attached to it.

Chairman Sparks, of the House Military Committee, says his committee will not take action on the Fitz John Porter case at this session.

"Early Rising" not Healthy.

SANTA FE, N. M., June 7.—Wednesday night at Las Vegas, the Italian, who last fall, murdered a Frenchman and a Mexican woman, and who was sentenced to be hanged, but subsequently allowed a new trial, and the Mexican, who on Wednesday murdered a man were taken from jail and hanged in the public square by citizens. The bodies were still hanging yesterday morning.

End of the 'Longshoremen's Strike.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The 'longshoremen's strike is about ended. Many of the steamship companies are disposed to pay weekly wages, and the strikers show a disposition to accept.

Arrested for Perjury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—Joseph J. Johnson, one of the witnesses in support of Kellogg's case, was to-day arrested, charged with committing perjury by swearing falsely before the said committee; among other things that he did not dictate a single line or word in the affidavit offered in the evidence before that committee.

Fire and Loss of Life.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 6.—The Lawrence House was destroyed by fire yesterday. The guests were compelled to make their escape from the upper stories by ladders. F. F. Kean, ex-conductor on the Michigan Central Railroad, fell from the fourth story to the sidewalk, receiving fatal injuries. Loss, $45,000. The building was insured for half.

Death in Halifax.

Special telegram to the News.

HALIFAX, June 7.—Sorrow prevails in Halifax to-day over the death of Mr. George W. Owens, which occurred at 4.20 p. m. Mr. Owens was one of the most prominent merchants of Halifax. He was much esteemed and had a wide circle of friends and relatives.

HALIFAX.

Wake Forest College Commencement.

Correspondence of the News.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE, June 7.—Our Commencement occurs Thursday, the 14th instant. The sermon to the graduating class will be preached on Tuesday evening by Rev. John A. Broadus, D. D., of Louisville, Kentucky. The address to the Literary Societies will be delivered on Wednesday at 11 o'clock, by Hon. M. W. Ransom, of the United States Senate. On the same day, in the afternoon, Memorial addresses in commemoration of the life and services of Dr. Wingate, late President of the College, will be delivered by Rev. F. H. Ivey and Rev. J. D. Huffham, D. D.; and the Corner-Stone of the Wingate Memorial Building will be laid. Rev. R. R. Savage will deliver the Annual Address at night. Thursday will be occupied with the exercise of the graduating class.

The railroad authorities throughout the State have kindly consented to convey visitors over their roads at about half fare, and their tickets will be good from Monday 9th to Monday the 16th inclusive.

Yours truly,
W. G. S.

Rev. A. C. Dixon in Halifax.

Correspondence of the News.

HALIFAX, June 6.—It is seldom that anything stirs up the life and hope of our old town as much as the preaching of the Rev. A. C. Dixon, which has continued, through several weeks, two and three sermons a day. And I think I can say, that each and every sermon worked most effective good upon this community. I attended nearly every service, and never has it been my pleasure to enjoy hearing the Word of God preached with so much satisfaction. And I believe the whole community, I say whole, because nearly every one that could attend as closely as I did will say the same as regards themselves. The oldest inhabitants say that never man preached like this man in this town. He is undoubtedly an able and indefatigable teacher of the Word. In listening to him, one could almost imagine that they were hearing the Word preached by John the Baptist. There is only one member of his, the Baptist, church in this place, but still every time he preached the church was full of hearers, and the ominous silence he infused reminded one with trembling apprehensions of the coming end of all things earthly.

Mr. Dixon is a fine looking man, and we learn is only twenty-four years old. He did good and lasting work in our midst. He is not a man to stir up the fanatical feeling that originates in religious excitement and dies out in a loathing of the true Word. He inspires awe and reverence, and carries one calmly and deliberately to the cross. He makes us know the truth of those lines: "The vanity of all earthly pursuits and what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue." In a few words he is immensely popular. C.

The School Book Question.

Correspondence of the News.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, June 5. I observe in your issue of the 4th an article on "The Selection of Text Books" which is mischievous. In the name of all that is absurd what has the personal excellence of the author of a book got to do with its fitness for use in schools? I know nothing of the *authors* of the "University Series," but in common with many of our active teachers I do know that some of them are not up to the standard of excellence which now is recognized. They were very good books when first published, but the past ten years have witnessed great advances in the modes of teaching, and these books are now only *milestones* on the road of "educational progress"—valuable they may be as curiosities, but of no practical use. I also know, in common with others, that in calling this "The University Series," the publisher is guilty of (to put it mildly) "a suggestion of falsehood." He would have the public infer—as the author of the article to which I refer evidently thinks—that these books are issued under the sanction of "The University of Virginia." Now the fact is that the "University" has expressly denied this. Some of the professors of the "University"—honored names it is true—in their private capacity many years since, wrote some of these books and sold the copy-right to the "University Publishing Company"—so-called. I suppose they have now no interest in the sale of the books, having long since parted with the copy-right. The profit arising from the sales goes to the "University," while formerly, I do know who their vice-president is, and knowing this I desire to know no more. But I do earnestly protest against considerations of this kind having any weight in the selection of text-books for our public schools. Look at the books themselves; scan their several merits and defects and give us the best one out. There is no necessity for *lumping* all the books. Some house may publish one book of great excellence, while others of their issue may be inferior. Look over the whole field, and take a good book wherever you find it.

I confidently appeal to the teachers of our State to say whether or no the "University series" is of such surprising excellence that it should be taken as a whole in our public schools. Are not some of the series antiquated—behind the times?" I call on you, gentlemen teachers, for an expression of your views. This is an important matter to you as well as to the children of the State, and in it you are experts. You will have to use these tools in your daily work. Look to it that you are furnished with the best. In buying a plow for the cultivation of land who ever thinks of asking "what manner of man it was who made this tool?" We carefully examine the tool itself, and choose the one we think the best. How much more important is it to do this in selecting a tool to cultivate the minds of our children!! Gentlemen of the "Board of Education," to you is committed a most weighty trust. See that you discharge it without "fear, favor, or affection.

OLD TEACHER.

It has been discovered that, when a St. Louis girl bathes her feet in the Mississippi at the big bridge, there is no trouble in the largest vessel floating through the jetties. This fortunate circumstance will doubtless insure Capt. Eads getting an extra half-million from the Government.

LETTER FROM JAPAN.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLANDS AND THE PEOPLE.

The Mineral Wealth---Customs of the Inhabitants---Farming and Live Stock---A General Review.

Correspondence of the News.

NAGASAKI, Japan, May 5, 1879.—Believing that the readers of your valuable paper will take some interest in the development and present condition of Japan, I jot down for you as succinctly as I can my impressions of this people.

There are at least two directly opposite ways of looking at the habits and customs of a foreign people. If a person goes abroad with the belief that his own nation is perfect, or at least the very best in every respect of any nation on earth, he will find very little to approve in the customs of foreigners; but, on the other hand, if he leaves home just a little scared from any cause, it would not be strange if he found very much to admire. Almost every nation must possess both merits and faults peculiar in a certain degree to itself, and that traveler is most wise who can see merits wherever they exist and who is not afraid to criticise wherever criticism is needed.

IT IS BUT A SHORT TIME

since American readers have had a chance to know comparatively anything concerning the inhabitants of Japan, and even now the letters of tourists sent to our newspapers from that country are very few and far between. The empire of Japan, now our next door neighbor at the west, consists of nearly four thousand islands, some half dozen only of which are of comparative importance. The whole area of the empire equals something near 170,000 square miles, or three and a half times as large as New England. Niphon, the largest island, is about 900 miles long, and in some portions, 240 miles wide and extends through more than ten degrees of latitude, from 29° to 41°, thus giving the country a climate favorable to both animal and vegetable life. At Sapporo, the seat of the new agricultural college, the snow sometimes falls to the depth of two feet in winter, but when the ground is once covered, there is no rain, ice, nor snow must to interfere with travel. The mineral wealth of the empire is very great, coal especially being very abundant, while petroleum is found in limited quantity. The people are both

PATRIOTIC AND COURAGEOUS,

and much better farmers than their ancestors of a few centuries ago. They have many peculiarities as a people, particularly in their tastes for personal adornment. India ink is used very freely by everybody for marking the skin, the finest silk goods being imitated in the naked skin, so that if a person is clean, he always has a clean dress, and one, too, which never wears out.

In mechanical work, the Japanese are particularly handy, their paper being the very best in the world, while their lacquered work is admired everywhere. It is supposed that at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, the Japanese exhibitors sold fancy and useful articles to the amount of nearly twenty million of francs. The Japanese sword is of superior excellence, and is frequently more costly than one's real estate. There are two kinds of swords carried almost constantly by the better classes; the smaller for ordinary protection, the larger heavy enough to cut a man in two from shoulder to hip, with a single blow. The wearing of swords is, however, becoming less fashionable since the government has taken measures to prevent it. Until within a few years,

EVERY BOY AT SCHOOL,

as soon as he arrived at a certain age, was allowed to wear a small sword, and when arriving at maturity, was entitled to the long one, also. The men, however, have very little use for their weapons, because everybody minds his own business and thoroughly respects the rights of others. Farmers hold a high rank in society, even higher than merchants. Great progress in educating the youth has been made within the past few years, the American system of public schooling being adopted throughout he nation, the schools being free to both sexes.

Animals have not been valued very highly in an agricultural point of view, sheep being neither consumed for food, nor their wool worn in clothing, but a great change is being wrought in this respect. Not long since, $25,000 worth of sheep, cattle, and horses were imported to Japan from California for one farm alone. Of course, this is a government farm. The value of cows' milk as food, either in the form of milk, butter, or cheese, has been hardly known till the Japanese Embassy visited the United States a few years since. Government officials seem to be very humble and economical in their habits.

The taxes are fixed for six years in advance, so that the people can know just how much money they will have to raise, and the government expenditures are kept rigidly within the appropriations. The highest rulers, disdain extravagance in dress or personal ornamentation, claiming truly that in these there is no dignity. Government and are now levied at the rate of two they have, while formerly from fifty to seventy per cent. Honesty is one of the commonest virtues, no bolts or locks being used upon any of the dwelling houses.

The dwellings are built of bamboo, and are very simple and cheap structures. The furnishing is also very cheap, there being few, if any, chairs known in the country. Tables are raised but a few inches above the floor, and the people sit upon their heels while at dinner. Nearly all the women carry a small block of wood with a soft side for a pillow, and everybody takes

A NAP IN THE DAY TIME.

Food is poked into the mouth with small sticks from little hand basins. A first rate house can be built for $30, and furniture costs nothing. Shoes are worn on the street, but are always left outside when entering a dwelling. Bread and meat are rarely eaten, boiled rice being the standard dish, and on this food the people are very tough and hardy. Men draw carriages in place of horses, and make a very handy team, as they can attend to the getting of their own dinner at the end of the route. It saves harnessing and grooming. Two men can be hired to carry a traveler forty miles a day, for a cent a mile, and board themselves. This is very cheap fare for a "pull*man*" car. Many things are eaten in Japan which we would hardly relish. The root of the common burdock is a common article of food, as are, also, the bulbs of the tiger lily. Fruits are eaten green, peaches, pears, and apricots being in their prime when nearly grown, but while so they are as sour, hard, and unpalatable to an Englishman as a green walnut. Melons are also eaten green, as we eat cucumbers. The Japan orange, is the best fruit I have ever seen in any country. Tea is used by all classes, but there is a great difference in the value of different grades. A few choice leaves sell at home as high as eight dollars per pound. Of course the quantity produced is very small. Alcoholic liquors are indulged in to some extent, but drunkenness is almost unknown, especially in public. Noisy carousals are among the things unheard of in Japan; everybody being polite and courteous as a rule. Smoking is a universal custom, but the amount of tobacco used is very small, a pipe full making only three whiffs, and three pipes full being a regulation "smoke." Everybody smokes at a certain hour, when the factories stop and all work ceases.

AT THE NINTH WHIFF

work begins again, and they mean business when they do work. No shirking or cheating, but the men run as though life depended upon getting a certain amount of work done in a given time. All hands sleep at noon just where noon finds them. Children are brought up in a way that Americans would call queer. They are often tied together, a small one to the back of a larger one, who goes right on with its play or its sleeping, as though entirely independent of a charge, and the little one accepting the situation as a matter of course.

Rooms are heated by burning charcoal in open bowls in the center of the room, while the inmates lie on the floor with their heads toward the bowl of coals. Soap is but little known, but the people bathe often and are really cleanly. They have had very little use for cattle or horses; a good pair of farm horses can be bought for $15. Bulls are sometimes used for carrying burdens, and cows are kept for rearing bulls, but beef eating and beef killing are almost unknown. Butchers are outlaws; and a tanner of hides is about the lowest being in the scale. Gen. Grant would hardly add to his honors were he to visit Japan in the capacity of an extanner. Since the introduction of a few improved cows into the country, milk is becoming an article of food, but at a dollar a quart is, of course, used in very limited quantity.

A white horse is kept in some of the stables as a sacred animal, and a small coin and a single bean are deposited in front of it by each visitor, the horse getting the bean and the attendant the coin. Many things are done directly opposite from our own ways, as the horse is backed into his stall, the saw and plane are pulled instead of being pushed, as with us. The horse is

SHOD WITH STRAW SHOES,

put on by a blacksmith who sits when he works. Books are printed on one side of the paper only, and the work begins on the last leaf, so that one reads backwards. The lines also run down the page instead of across it. Candles are hollow, and are made from poison sumac. The people never kiss, but show their deference and respect by stooping and touching the forehead to the ground or floor. Labor is very cheap, so that eggs are hatched by hand as cheaply as in the natural way.

The land is kept entirely clear from weeds and all useless vegetation. Irrigation is very commonly practiced, even where much hand labor is required. The tillage is also very thorough, and constant cropping is carried on without deterioration of the soil. Night soil is saved with particular care, and is applied to the growing crops just when it will do the most good. A famine is of rare occurrence, as all are industrious, provident, and frugal.

THE HOUSE WINDOWS

being of paper, the inhabitants live outside much of the time, and much taste is shown in the cultivation of flowers near the home. Everybody appreciates beauty, and the most common flower, whether on public or private grounds, is never plucked by the traveler. The people, old or young, never steal flowers. Rice is the main crop, and is grown in wet land, into which leaves and rubbish are trodden for enriching it. The grain is grown for about a dollar per bushel.

Tea growing is a great industry, and some of the tea plants are 150 years old, and some plantations produce over $3,000 worth per acre. Labor is very cheap, ranging from six cents per day for women, to double that for men.

The government is now doing much in the way of improving the agriculture of the country, by establishing the Agricultural College at an annual cost of $45,000, and that where money is many times more valuable than with us. Seeds of trees are being imported, and the plants grown are given away to the people who will set them out and care for them. In short, Japan is doing with a will and a rush what some of the older nations are still refusing to do at all or very tardily. The smartest men among them have been sent abroad to find out what there is in the world better than their own, and with authority to purchase at the government's expense.

I will write you again from Yokohama and give some accounts of the religious observances of this country.

S. E. L.

Letter from Smyrna.

Correspondence of the News.

SMYRNA, Asia Minor, May 9.—Your letter of the 3d ultimo, requesting some information in regard to the present prospect of the Euphrates Valley railroad has been received, also a copy of your valuable paper containg an editorial on the subject. I have consulted the English Consul, a very intelligent gentleman, from whom I learn that the committee intrusted by Parliament with the subject of

THE BEST ROUTE TO INDIA,

reported against the Euphrates Valley route and recommended a more northerly because it would pass through a perfectly sterile country for more than one thousand miles, and would have to compete, ultimately, with the river traffic. While the route through Persia would be greatly more costly, it would have a rich country to support it.

THE ACQUISITION OF CYPRUS

has turned out to be such a *white elephant* to the British Government that I think it problematical whether *any* route to India will be completed for many years.

Very truly yours,
E. J. S——.

The Early Flowers are Gone.

The woods are full of tiny graves,
The sweet graves of the flowers,
That sprang in ever sheltered nook,
Amid the springtide hours,
The buttercup lies on the slope
Where first the sunlight fell;
The violet sleeps beside the rill,
The daisy in the dell.

Upon no stone is carved the name
Of April's children fair;
They perished while the sky was bright,
And gentle was the air,
To the soft kisses of the breeze
They held half trembling, up,
Full many a small transparent urn
And honey-laden cup.

And when the roses faded out,
In summer's balmy hours,
No little mound was made to tell
Where slept the sweet flowers.
Those early flowers they seem to me
Like little children fleet,
Who smile a moment on our path
Then perish at our feet.

—*Lowell Kilwood.*

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

HURRIED GLANCES OVER THE POLITICAL FIELD.

The Republican Whoops: "Grant and Settle," and "Sherman and Key." —On the Chesapeake.

Special to the News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—The news here from "Ohio" as to the nomination of Charles Foster for Governor by the Republicans of that State clearly indicates a Sherman victory over Grant. It is now claimed that the Republican party will be solid on Foster, and no division in their ranks is feared. The ticket is regarded by the Republicans as being very strong while on the other hand Democrats declare it a weak one, and say it can easily be defeated. If the Democracy depend upon the wild and unreliable calculations of Senator Thurman's chief henchman, John G. Thompson, who is a mere figure-head in politics in the Buckeye State, they will find themselves sadly mistaken after it is too late. His ever sanguine calculations have caused the venerable Senator to make some bad moves on the political situation of late years.

IF THURMAN EVER EXPECTS

to get the Democratic nomination for the Presidency he must select some other man than John G. to push his cause. If he, John Gee, can run the average Congressman, which is not much of a job, he will find it very different to run a Presidential candidate. Ewing does not feel willing to risk him to make his fight, so he has named another man to be Chairman of the State Central Committee. The night Ewing was nominated a number of the Executive Committee telegraphed him to know whom he desired to be made chairman of the Central Committee. He answered emphatically by wire: I want Colonel Len Harris, of Cincinnati, made chairman. Thus it seems that Thurman and Ewing do not see alike as to who shall be the

BOSS MANAGER OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Ewing has the advantage of Thurman's sad experience with Thompson's mismanagement and proposes to avert it in time. If Ewing is successful in carrying the State it will raise him high in the political scale for a place on the National Democratic ticket.

The nomination of Ewing and Rice is regarded here as being the strongest ticket the Democracy could put out. Such prominent Republicans in Congress as Garfield, Keifer and Governor Tom Young say it is a strong combination and a very respectable one, but at the same time they say with Foster's good record and personal popularity the Republicans will beat it. Since both parties have made nominations for State tickets in Ohio, the friends of John Sherman are jubilant over the outlook for his chances for the Presidential nomination.

It is claimed by Sherman's admirers that he has made many friends among the Southern Republicans, and will go into the convention with a majority of them in his favor as against any other man. The two tickets on the Republican side which are being whooped up now are as follows:

GRANT AND SETTLE, SHERMAN AND KEY,

the present Postmaster General. Candor compels us to say in the event the honor should fall on Judge Key, the country will find in him a true and honest man. We have watched him close since his installation in office as a member of the Cabinet, and so far as we have been able to judge, he has administered the affairs of his department honestly and in the interest of the country—he follows the law to the very letter.

The news for the past week about the doings of Congress is dull, and nothing has been or will be done by the present Congress to relieve the people of the great financial depression that now hangs over the country, threatening ruin and starvation to so many of the human race. The wise statesmen worked and toiled nearly three mortal months on the appropriation bills which could have been passed in two weeks.

THEY HAVE SHUT THE DOORS

to all other business legislation during the time and compelled the people of the country, who have been watching with anxious eyes, to stand still and hear what they might say. Committees have refused to consider bills which have been referred to them, and which could have been reported on and been ready for action early in the next session. But all this time has been lost, while some important bills, both of a private and general nature, have been neglected and allowed to slumber. The Northern Democrats are to blame for this, with such men as Fernando Wood and others at the head of the movement. The reduction of the duty on quinine is a most important bill for the South; but Fernando is the head of the Ways and Means Committee, and says we must not tamper with the tariff this session. Whenever the direct interest of the South comes in contact with that of the North, our Democratic friends North blandly smile, and say not yet; it won't do; wait a little longer.

There are supposed to be between fifty and sixty Democratic members absent from the House. The Hall [illegible] this warm weather; what few members happen to drop in through the day look as though they had been on a twenty hours' walk around the ring for the champion belt. Sparks and Atkins seem to be the only ones on the Democratic side who have the energy to speak; they are the watchful sentinels of the appropriation bills to keep Conger, Garfield and Frye from surprising the camp and prolonging the session into dog days. Atkins and Conger are both dyspeptics and look as though frequent doses of a liver regulator and heavy draughts of soda water would be beneficial to their general health and add much to the improvement of their tempers, and the comfort of those who surround them. A Washington correspondent writing to a leading western paper says: "Congressman Vance of North Carolina is one of the most useful members in the House. His whole soul enters into everything he undertakes; he is the friend of the needy, the comforter of the distressed; his presence is always like the silvery lining to a summer cloud.

He will make more personal sacrifices to serve the deserving than any man we ever knew. Self-denial seems to be his watch word. Not long since he paid a bill at the Congressional Library for books which a Washington deadbeat got from him under false pretenses. He paid the bill, and said he hoped his friend would repent of his wickedness and sin no more. We incline to the belief that all the Washington correspondents will give the above paragraph a hearty indorsement.

ON THE BLUE CHESAPEAKE.

One of the most delightful routes the traveler can take from Baltimore to Richmond is by the way of the Chesapeake and York River line. You leave Baltimore in the afternoon on one of the company's splendid steamers, and have full view of the shipping and Baltimore harbor as you steam down the Patapsco into the blue Chesapeake. The boats on this line are splendidly equipped, and officered by first-class gentlemen and experienced seamen. The accommodations are all that can be asked for by the tourist. The meals are equal to a first-class hotel; the bedding clean and comfortable. After a pleasant night on the bay you reach West Point on York River next morning, when you take the cars for Richmond; after arriving you make connection with all points South. This comfortable line of travel is under the direct management of Colonel Reuben Foster, one of the best railroad and steamboat superintendents in the country. It is worth a trial trip to all those who have never been over the York River and Chesapeake line to make it.

STATE NEWS.

Mecklenburg.

Charlotte Observer.

Wheat harvesting has begun in some sections of Mecklenburg.

One of the pioneer excursionists learned one valuable lesson on his trip to Winnsboro: that white pants are not the things to go to a picnic in.

It is said that the number of root doctors is rapidly increasing among the colored population of this county, and accordingly the number of deaths every month.

Mr. Geo. K. Tate, of Mountain Island cotton factory, has just returned from the North, where he purchased two hundred additional looms for the factory. They will arrive by the 1st of July and will be put up immediately.

At a meeting of the directory of the Young Men's Christian Association, Tuesday night, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the State Association: Rev. J. F. Butt, Major McLeod, Captain Brenizer and Mr. W. B. Nisbet, the president and secretary being *ex-officio* delegates.

Guilford.

Greensboro North State.

We regret that Mayor Dodson has severed his connection with the McAdoo House. It will be difficult to fill his place.

On Monday afternoon last, about one o'clock, the section of country southeast of Greensboro, about six miles from town, was visited by a terrific storm of wind, hail and rain. Considerable corn was broken down and cut to pieces by the hail stones—some of which were as large as partridge eggs.

We learn from a gentleman just arrived here from Lexington that the wheat harvest in that vicinity is now being cut, and that the farmers report the yield as being at least one-third better than the last crop. This is good news, both for those growing the crop and for those who will use it.

We learn from an esteemed subscriber at Jamestown, that that region of our county was last week visited by a hail storm which did much damage to the growing crops. In many gardens the growing vegetation was beaten into the ground; fences and trees were blown down and many wheat fields were flattened. The branches were filled to overflowing, thereby damaging the growing corn.

On Tuesday afternoon last, during a severe storm of thunder and lightning, a valuable mule belonging to Mr. Slack, near Franklinsville, was killed. Mr. Slack's wife and child were sitting within a very short distance of where the mule was killed, and were knocked down from the effects of the electricity, but not materially injured. One or two other persons, not far distant, were somewhat shocked, but escaped injury also.

New Hanover.

Wilmington Review.

We were shown a fish caught by Mr. Sneeden, on the Sound, of a kind unknown to the fishermen hereabout. It was shown to a naturalist who gives the following information: This fish is known as the *trichiurus* of Cuvier, the common name of which is scabbard-fish or blade-fish. It is thirty inches long by one and a quarter wide, very thin, with bright slimy skin, and without scales, and a fine hair-like tail. Viewed sideways these fish appear as beautiful silver ribbons. There are several species in the Indian Ocean, but one only in the Atlantic Ocean.

The Ohio Democratic Nominees.

General Thomas Ewing, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio, was born at Lancaster, that State, August 7, 1829, and is, therefore, fifty years of age. He graduated from Brown University in 1854, and immediately commenced the practice of law—was chief justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas in 1861 and 1862. Entered the Union army in 1862 as colonel of the Eleventh Kansas Infantry volunteers, and served throughout the war, coming out as a major general of volunteers. Was a member of the XLVth Congress, as he is of the present, XLVIth.

American V. Rice, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was born at Perrysville, O., November 18, 1835. He was educated at the common schools, graduated at Union college in 1860. He was studying law when he enlisted as a private soldier in the Union army, in April, 1861. He was successively promoted to brigadier-general of United States voulnteers, and served till 1865, when he was honorably discharge. Has been much engaged in Ohio politics of late years, and served in the XLIVth and XLVth Congresses as a Representative from the Fifth Ohio District.

Kidnapping Children in Paris.

In Paris people lament over the numerous disappearances of infants, and this is a mystery upon which no light can be thrown. It is certain that about six months ago the police arrested a woman known as the "Ogresse des Lilas," who is supposed to have stolen several children and to have made away with them in some mysterious manner. The "Ogresse" is still in prison; she is a highly educated woman, who has moved in first-class society, but what her real name is the police have been unable to discover. Toward the close of the reign of Louis XV. there was a report spread that a number of children had disappeared; and serious riots ensued when it was asserted that they had been kidnapped for his Majesty, who had been ordered to bathe in the blood of children.

Raleigh Female Seminary.

The Commencement exercises of this institution occur on Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week. Monday evening's exercises will take place in the First Baptist Church and are as follows:

1. Organ Voluntary.
2. Prayer.
3. Announcing Distinctions.
4. Sacred Duet—"Meekly may my Soul Receive."
5. Annual Address by the Rev. W. E. Hatcher, D. D., of Richmond, Va.
6. Gloria, from Mozart's Twelfth Mass.
7. Benediction.

Tuesday evening's programme is purely a musical entertainment, and will be given in the Seminary Chapel. The programme will be published in the NEWS on Tuesday morning.

A SINGULAR LETTER.

A MATTER THAT REQUIRES INVESTIGATION.

A Letter That a Negro Received, Hinting of a Negro Outbreak---Probably a Humbug.

Charlotte Observer, 6th.

A letter has recently been received by a negro man at Matthews Station in this county, which has created a ripple of excitement in the community. The negro, it seems applied to a young man in the neighborhood to read the letter to him, being unable to read himself, and in this way the facts in the case became public. The letter was dated at Hampton, S. C., and was signed by a name to which was attached the word "secretary." The letter informed the negro man that it was now time to begin to burn the houses and railroad bridges in the country, and went on to say that the colored man had to resort to this, as they were not treated as they should be, and that their Northern friends would furnish them the money. It informed the party addressed that the "president" had $200 for him for his service in the cause, and would come up on the train. He was, however, told to spare Monroe and Charlotte.

Some reference having been made to a former letter, the negro was questioned as to this and exhibited another signed by another name, to which was attached the word "president." This was dated at Russell, S. C., and was to the same purport as that referred to. One or other of the letters informed the negro man to whom they were addressed that he should send his answer to Liberty, S. C.

The negro pretends to know nothing about the whole matter except what he heard from the letters. He has been about Matthew's Station for several weeks, and was formerly employed on the Carolina Central Railway as one of the hands who were working with the steam shovel. It was soon after he was discharged from the road that he came to Matthews. He has been employed by several farmers in the neighborhood, and none has noticed anything suspicious about his conduct.

The matter is undergoing investigation at the hands of several well known citizens in and around Matthews. Letters have been written to the points in South Carolina indicated in the letters received by the negro, but as yet nothing has been heard from these places. The more conservative element in the community is disposed to look upon the matter with no feeling of alarm, but at the same time consider that it is one which must be investigated.

A Recommendation.

RALEIGH, June 7.—The officers of the First Baptist Church (colored) of the city of Raleigh, take great pleasure in saying that our association and intercourse with the Rev. Jefferson Worles has been of the most agreeable character. He has been with us for five years' and his walk and conversation during the whole of this time has been that of a gentleman and Christian. We confidently recommend him as a most suitable and worthy pastor.

A Word of Caution About Ice Cream.

It not unfrequently happens that persons are made very sick, and occasionally this sickness has resulted fatally, from eating ice cream, when the cause of it cannot be accounted for. A physician suggests the cause, which implies the remedy, in the following: "Ice cream is generally made in galvanized iron freezers, sheetiron coated with zinc. Zinc is a valuable metal in the arts, but should never be used for culinary vessels, as it is soluble in the weakest acids. Zinc and its acids are even dissolved to a certain extent by water containing salt, and any one of the compounds of zinc are poisonous, and especially in sulphate of zinc, which we have in ice cream allowed to stand eight or ten hours in the galvanized iron freezer after the freezing. If the cream is not served soon after freezing, it should be removed from this freezer to an earthen vessel packed in ice. It is not that bad eggs and other impurities are put in the custard, but being kept over in the galvanized iron freezer that produces the poison.

"Eggs are one of the special ingredients in this custard, and eggs contain more sulphur than any other article of diet we use. It is the sulphur in the egg that discolors a spoon, and in the ice cream it is the sulphur in the egg, coming in continued contact with the zinc, that produces the poisonous compound, sulphate of zinc, which is known to produce excessive vomiting and purging, accompanied with anxiety, distressing restlessness and extreme prostration, and, but for the expulsion of the poison, by excessive vomiting, it would prove fatal in all cases of overdosing. Then, if the saloon-keepers will only remove the ice cream from the freezer after it is made, and not allow it to stand in the galvanized iron vessel, we will have no more sickness from ice cream poisoning."

Do One or the Other, or Both, or Neither.

It's too warm for blonde complected stone masons to work, and therefore the public would earnestly, though respectfully, request that the authorities of the Government building will emphatically decline to permit any work to be done on the sudden depression in the sidewalk just in front of the main entrance. Better stand the automaton who presides over the Post Office on the top of the stone sides of the steps to the main entrance for a solid hour each day, between 1 and 2 o'clock, and let him tell the public as they pass in for their daily mail and perseveringly put the question, "When are you going to fix that thing?"

The Salem Band.

The Salem silver cornet band, of Salem, which is undoubtedly the best band in North Carolina, and which furnished the music at the University during Commencement week, passed through the city yesterday en route to Wake Forest College, where it will enliven another Commencement with its fine music. The band is composed of some of the best young men of Salem, all of whom are popular, not only at home, but wherever they go. Mr. Dan T. Crouse, who manipulates the baritone horn, is the captain, and is not only a most excellent musician, but possesses, in an eminent degree, that fine executive ability necessary to conduct the business affairs of a first class band. Messrs. Y. H. Rights and R. J. Herndon play the two leader's horns, F. C. Minung the first B flat, J. A. Reich, solo alto, H. S. Christ, first alto, C. E. Shore, second alto, C. W. Vogler, first tenor, L. A. Brietz, second tenor, and G. R. Shultz the bass horn. J. A. Linebach presides over the cymbals and the big bass drum, and little Bobby Carmichael attends to the kettle drum.

The members of the band are all gentlemen in the truest sense of the word, and become deservedly popular wherever they go.

DAILY NEWS

SUNDAY, - - - - - JUNE 7, 1879.

HUSSEY & JORDAN, PROPRIETORS

JOHN B. HUSSEY, - - Editor.

STATES' RIGHTS.

Will the Republican press ever let up on their harping on States' rights? They have hammered away at Calhoun for years, and now that the great South Carolina statesman is dead they have to transfer their attack on the Democratic party to perpetuate this great bugbear And yet they appear to forget that it was on the doctrine of States' rights that the Republican party was founded twenty-five years ago. On the 19th day July, 1854, there was a mass convention at Worcester, Mass., of citizens from all parts of the State, without distinction of party, convened for the purpose of resisting by all lawful means the encroachment of the slave power against the rights and liberties of the people in the Territories and free States. More than three thousand delegates were in attendance. Then and there the Republican party was organized, and this convention founded the party which, from that humble beginning, has controlled the National Government for nearly twenty years. The second resolution of the platform, written by the Hon. Henry Wilson, gave the name of the party, which, adopted unanimously, reads as follows:

Resolved, That in the co-operation with the friends of freedom in other States we hereby form the *Republican* party of Massachusetts, pledged to the accomplishment of the following purposes:

To repeal the fugitive slave law.

* * * * * * * *

To protect the rights of citizens going to other States, and to this declaration of principles was added the following: *Resolved*, That Massachusetts has the constitutional right, and it is her imperative duty, to protect the personal freedom of all her citizens.

These resolutions were tantamount to a declaration that the National Government had no just claim to exercise police authority in the several States, exactly the same authority that they now claim should be exercised. This great party of "issues and isms" is a hard party to keep track of, and when defeat once overtakes it so squarely that it will be impossible to evade the verdict, the ill-assorted elements that now compose it, having lost the cement of Federal patronage that now holds them together, will dissolve and be lost sight of, until the tricksters that now control the institution can manage to start a new humbug.

In all probability, however, they will be granted a respite from official duties for many years to come.

TO OUR PATRONS.

For some weeks past we have been furnishing in the Sunday edition of the NEWS an increased amount of reading matter, varying from four to six columns, suitable for all classes. This extra effort largely increases our expenses for the year without any corresponding pecuniary remuneration—the satisfaction derived by us being the knowledge that our effort in this direction is appreciated.

The proprietors of the NEWS purpose making it the most valuable paper in the State, and to do so will spare neither pains or expense. Much experience has been gained in newspaper management since the present firm has had full control of it; mistakes or errors of judgment affecting its reliability have been corrected as soon as discovered, and a strong effort has been made to epitomize and lay before its readers the current news of the State as well as matters of interest happening abroad, and judging from the complimentary notices of the press, the effort appears to have commanded praise.

THE House has done one good piece of work by passing a resolution for the further prosecution of George F. Seward, the Minister to China. It will be remembered that Mr. Seward's friends managed to stave off any decisive action upon his case at the last session, and he has returned to China to still further disgrace the country abroad. The resolution adopted Wednesday refers the testimony taken by the committee of the last House which investigated his conduct and their findings to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to take more evidence if necessary and report to the House at its next session. With the inevitable delays that at best must attend the consideration of the case when it comes up again Mr. Seward will be able to serve out most of his term, if he does not indeed prove able to hold on to his place till the close of the present administration, but it is some consolation to find that another effort at least will be made to end the National scandal occasioned by his retention in so important a diplomatic

WHEN Mr. Hayes was nominated, the Philadelphia Press, in a gushing article about him, said: "He seems more disposed to receive impressions from others than to make them." That estimate was true. Hayes has been a lump of putty in the hands of the Stalwarts, and they succeeded early in impressing upon his countenance the significant brand, *Fraud*.

ON Monday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Armfield presented the petion of Dr. Tyre York and five hundred and thirty-seven others, citizens of North Carolina, for the repeal or modification of certain of the revenue laws, which was referred to the Committee on Way and Means.

THE Inter-Ocean condemns the proposed excursion to the Pacific coast to meet Grant, on the ground that it is a money-making scheme; and if there is anything a Republican doesn't like it is money.

"A SOUTHERN Congressman finds fault with the colored people because 'they have an unconquerable repugnance to hard work.' As the negroes as a class are very imitative, the only wonder is that, with the example of the Southern whites before them, they do any work at all."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Northern ignorance and impudence again. You have a million or so of idle, vicious white tramps prowling about, firing buildings, committing rapes and plundering in Pennsylvania and other Northern States, while the class is scarcely known in the South. These despised "Southern whites" perform the hard labor which produces more than half the immense cotton crop. There is, in fact, far less idleness in the South than in the North.

WE have received the initial numbers of the Daily Dispatch, a new paper which has just gone into publication at Atlanta. It is handsomely gotten up, is bright, newsy and Democratic, and will prove a formidable candidate for popular favor.

GOSSIP FOR LADIES.

Before and After Marriage.

BEFORE.

She waits and listens. Footsteps fall—
She knows they are not his,
She waits and listens for a sound
That sweetest music is,
He comes! And with a sudden thrill.
And heart-beat loud and clear,
She does not hear, she does not see—
She *feels* that he is near;
And, coyly lifting to his face
Her eyes of heavenly blue,
She murmurs, in love's softest tones,
"My darling, is it you?"

AFTER.

Again she listens. Footsteps reach
And footsteps pass her door,
She listens, but her needle flies
More swiftly than before,
She hears at length the tread that time
And cares are making slow,
And with a start that sends her chair
Hard rocking to and fro,
Springs to the landing, and with voice
More shrill than any lute's
She screams, above the baluster,
"Augustus, wipe your boots."

"Tears cannot restore my wife, therefore I weep"—is the inscription on a French tombstone.

It is very dangerous to make up your judgment concerning a young lady's weight by measuring her sighs.

A Davenport (Ia.) lady is about to sue for a divorce on the ground that her husband "has no style about him."

Young housewife: "What miserable little eggs again! You really must tell them, Jane, to let the hens sit on them a little longer!"

The thinnest thing now on record is a man's pocket-book that has just been struck in the stomach by a milliner.—*Middletown Transcript.*

This is a little co-educational rocket: Professor—"Who will see Mr. R. before next Monday?" Lady Student—"I shall see him Sunday night."

About the guiltiest-looking people in this world are a man accused of a crime of which he is innocent, and a newly-married couple trying to pass for veterans.

If a woman were appointed a census-taker, the hesitation of ladies to make known their ages would not worry her much. She would mark down all such at forty-two years and no questions asked.

A man and wife in Tipton, Ind., agreed to separate. Their property was divided, piece by piece, until nothing was left but a baby and a cow. The husband gave the wife her choice, and she took the cow.

He was about to kiss her, when suddenly he drew back in evident alarm. "Oh, George, what is it?" said she, anxiously. "Onions," was all the reply he made as he glided on in the moonlight.—*Providence Press.*

Women are called the fair sex, but they are anything but fair in the spring, when they want the "men folks" to do about seventy-seven per cent. of the housecleaning.

She walked the whole length of the drawing-room car, looking carefully into every division. "Whatcher want, mem?" asked the amiable conductor. "A compartment where there ain't no gentlemen?" "No," she replied blandly; "no,—a compartment where there's only one."

Mr. Kroeger was tranquilly eating his breakfast, a morning or so ago, when his boy broke the silence by asking him for twenty-five cents to go to the minstrels with that night. Mr. Kroeger promptly refused, on the ground of hard times. Mr. Kroeger's boy is more than a boy, and when he sets his heart on having anything, he generally succeeds in getting it; so, when his father refused to comply with his request, he moved over by his mother, and said:

"I guess I'll tell ma what the cook said to you last night."

Mrs. Kroeger's eyes flashed like two balls of fire.

"You're a nice man," she said sarcastically, "to come home and pet me, and kiss me, and call me your dew-gemmed tulip, and then go and receive the caresses of the cook. You miserable frog-eyed runt, for two pins I'd go over there and rake your eyes out."

"I—ah,"——, stammered the lord of the manor, when his wife broke in:

"O yes,—I'll fah you!" and, turning suddenly to the boy, she demanded an explanation.

"Will you give me twenty-five cents?"

"Yes."

"Give me the money first," said the boy, "I'm opening the year on the C. O. D. principle."

He got the money, and relieved his mother by telling her:

"Last night cook came to pa, and got pretty close to him——"

"O, you wretch!" hissed Mrs. K.

"And, when she got beside him, she smiled sweetly and said, Mr. Kroeger, the potatoes are getting low, and you had better get another sack.'"

The boy got out as fast as possible, while Kroeger lifted his paper before his face to veil the smile which made it look like a calcium-light.

Plighted.

Mine to the core of the heart, my beauty!
Mine, all mine, and for love, not duty!
Love given willingly, full and free,
Love for love's sake—as mine to thee.
Duty's a slave that keeps the keys,
But Love, the master, goes in and out
Of his goodly chambers with song and shout,
Just as he please—just as he please.

Mine, from the dear head's crown, brown-golden,
To the silken foot that's scarce beholden;
Give to a few friends hand or smile,
Like a generous lady's now and awhile,
But the sanctuary heart, that none dare win,
Keep holiest of holiest evermore;
The crowd in the aisles may watch the door,
The high-priest only enters in.

Mine, my own, without doubts or terrors,
With all thy goodness, all thy errors,
Unto me and to me alone revealed,
"A spring shut up, a fountain sealed."
Many may praise thee—praise mine as thine,
Many may love thee—I'll love them too;
But thy heart of hearts, pure faithful and true,
Must be mine, mine wholly, and only mine.

Mine!—God, I thank Thee that Thou hast given
Something all mine on this side heaven:
Something as much myself to be
As this my soul which I lift to Thee;
Flesh of my flesh, bone of my bone,
Life of my life, whom Thou dost make
Two to the world for the world's work's sake—
But each unto each, as in Thy sight, one.

—*Miss Mulock.*

An African lion-hunter contributes the following: How to catch lions.—The desert is composed of sand and lions. Take a seive and sift the desert. The lions will remain. These you place in a bag which you carry for the purpose.

THE LAST CHARGE.

THE NINTH OF APRIL AT APPOMATTOX.

The Final Conflict—The Last Charge in the Army of Northern Virginia.

[By General William R. Cox.]

The 9th of April, 1865, dawned upon a mere remnant of the grand old Army of Northern Virginia, around which clung the proudest memories and the fondest hopes of the then expiring Confederacy. For six weary days and nights, with varying success, its bronzed and scarred veterans had marched and fought under great difficulties and against overwhelming numbers, and now, though foot-sore and exhausted, closed their eyes to the inflexible decree that the star of hope which had so often illumined their dangerous pathway was soon to face into an endless eclipse. Their courage remained undaunted, and their devotion to the peerless chief who had so repeatedly led them to victory was unshaken; and thus stimulated, their faith rose superior to unrelenting fate, and their resolution never faltered. Even while their vigilant and gallant foe was hemming them in on every side, the word of command braced anew their expiring energies, and their brave hearts beat quick and responsive to the prospect of the renewal of the conflict. They reflected not upon the numbers and strength of their adversary, remembering only the cause for which they had so long encountered all the vicissitudes of the camp and the perils of the battle-field.

THE SITUATION AT APPOMATTOX.

On this eventful morning we hoped to cut through the lines of the Federal troops which had gained our front; secure supplies coming to our relief from Lynchburg; and then accomplish our retreat. The proposition, though bold and hazardous, would not have been without a prospect of success but for the delay occasioned by our cumbrous wagon train, and an interior line which was available to the Federals, and which enabled them to mass a heavy body of infantry in our front. The head of our column having on the preceding day arrived near Appomattox Court House, before sunrise we were again in motion. Longstreet's corps protected our rear, while Gordon's command led the van, with Grimes' Division in its immediate front. Having passed through the village we rested on the eastern slope of the hill, and awaited the firing of a cannon, the signal for a general advance. The Division rested across the road leading westwardly out of the town, and our cavalry were already skirmishing to the right and front. Soon General Gordon ordered me to to throw forward the Division at once (the duties of General Grimes calling him temporarily to another part of the field), which was promptly done in *echelon* by brigades at intervals of one hundred paces, in the following order:

1. Battle's Alabamians.
2. Grimes' North Carolinians (his old brigade).
3. Cox's North Carolinians.
4. Cook's Georgians.

Sheridan's dismounted cavalry were in our front and to our right, hopeful and exultant at the prospect of an early termination of the conflict, and the substantial rewards which awaited success; each one anxious to distinguish himself in what he clearly foresaw must be the last battle in which he should be permitted to participate during the war, and impatient to pluck a fresh laurel to grace the final triumph. But they were destined to find in a few hours that the lion, though sore pressed and wounded, was a lion still.

FINAL CONFLICT OF ARMS IN VIRGINIA.

As the division with martial step ascended the hill, a grand panorama was presented. The gray morning was cool and bracing, the country open and undulating. The impetuous zeal of the Confederate color-bearers could not be restrained from bearing their cross-barred battle flags too far to the front. The division had not proceeded far before Cooke's and Cox's brigades were exposed to a murderous fire from a battery of artillery in their front; but instead of halting or recoiling, they promptly charged and captured it, while the division, to preserve its alignment, united in the charge at a double-quick, and thus with a turn gradually to the left had, by this maneuver, formed a perfect line before engaging with the small arms. The engagement now became general along our front, and our cavalry though worn down by their incessant duties on the retreat gallantly supported us on the right. The field was obstinately and hotly contested, and especially so where a few houses and fences afforded temporary shelter to the enemy; but the *elan* of our troops was irresistible; riderless horses were seen galloping across the field, and men and horses were captured and dispatched to the rear. The struggle, however, was unequal. The cavalry carbine was ineffective against our longer Enfield range and destructive "buck and ball" and but few infantry were supporting these Federal cavalry, and they retired slowly at first, but finally mounted and rapidly retired behind their infantry support in the woods, our infantry still pursuing. I now ascertained from an infantry officer; then captured and brought to me that General Ord, with "the woods full of troops" was in the immediate front, when, taking a commanding position, we ordered a halt. The information was timely, for soon heavy columns of infantry were seen bearing down upon the flanks and in front of the Division, not only demonstrating the utter impracticability of a further advance, but seriously imperiling our safety or we had advanced so far as to be without any support save from a mere skirmish line on our left.

THE LAST CHARGE AT [illegible] was now [illegible] when a courier from General Grimes directed me to withdraw the division, which I did slowly, still contesting the field. The troops, seeing the movement, hastened their advance, and moved so rapidly as to make the situation alarming, and hence it became necessary to check them by some sudden stroke. In this emergency I directed, through an aid, the Regimental Commanders* of Cox's Brigade to meet me at its center without halting the command, which they promptly did. I then called their attention to a hill gradually rising between us and the advancing columns of the Federals to our rear, and directed that they face their regiments about and at a double quick charge to the crest of the hill, and before the enemy should recover from their surprise, halt and open fire on them by brigade, and then with like rapid movement, face about and rejoin the Division in its retreat. Raising the "Rebel Yell" so familiar in the Army of Northern Virginia, the Brigade, with precision and celerity, promptly and faultlessly executed the order, and having gained the brow of the hill the Federals naturally supposed the charge would be continued, and they began deploying as if on parade, but before the maneuver was fully executed, the command rang along the Confederate line, clear and distinct above the din of battle: "Halt! ready; aim; fire!" and as the sulphurous sheet of fire and lead swept on its deadly mission the Federal line in our front felt to the ground, and while the encircling troops were surprised and stunned by the audacity of the charge and unusual character of the fire, the Brigade safely withdrew and rejoined the division, which in the meantime, had been skirmishing heavily, as it retreated, with columns on its flanks. We now withdrew to a hill from which a battery† that had rendered us most efficient aid was still firing. Near it we met the chivalrous Gordon, who exclaimed: "Gallantly, gloriously done;" for he had witnessed the whole movement and felt proud of his men. The white flag was waving over the field, but the 30th a part of the 1st, and a portion of the 3d Regiments of Cox's Brigade, which I had deployed as skirmishers, and gallantly covered the the retreat, were still to the rear, and did not immediately perceive or understand the flag, and an irregular exchange of fire was for sometime maintained by them. It was now about ten o'clock. Our loss had been severe, and as there was confusion at first in regard to the flag of truce, some captures were made after its first appearance and recognition by those who understood it. I had no means of ascertaining the loss of the Federals, and it was not then a matter which became important to ascertain. Presently all firing had ceased, and a most painful suspense intervened. The Army of Northern Virginia was soon to be a thing of the past.

THE HOUR OF DREAD SUSPENSE.

Having uniformly refrained from open speculation, and avoided all comment or conversation looking to our possible ultimate defeat, I now retired to commune with my own thoughts. Fully sympathizing with and sharing in the disappointment of my men at this crushing overthrow of their highest and most patriotic hopes which had been sustained by four years of courage that had known no failing, I entertained too much respect for their feelings to witness the emotions born of such a crisis, and too much regard for their good opinion to risk giving utterance to hasty expressions in the midst of such scenes. I was soon joined by an accomplished cavalry officer whom common misfortune had introduced, and while we were interchanging opinions regarding the situation, a private soldier from the Brigade, unable longer to endure the suspense, successfully sought me out, and rushing up in deepest agony of expression, exclaimed: "General, is it true that we are to be surrendered?" I replied I feared it was so. With manly tears bathing his bronzed cheeks he cried: "How can I carry this news to my mother, for my father was slain; or to my sister, for her husband is killed!" Brave, honest soldier, no one to then witness your anguish could or would have withheld his sympathy; no one that may hear your story but will respect your misfortune and admire your constancy, for

"The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving are the daring."

Nor was this a singular instance. The South had given her pride and her manhood to the cause, and around every hearthstone relentless war had left its desolating mark.

After musing on the scene just witnessed, our conversation was renewed, and the officer referred to inquired what I proposed to do? I replied: "General, you command cavalry and I infantry. I shall go on and share the fortunes of my men." Neither of us could then anticipate what would be the conditions of the surrender. Bidding me adieu, the cavalier remarked as we separated: "I was not raised a soldier," and shortly after, with his whole command, made his escape. Rejoining my command, the soldiers were found participating in all the emotions natural to that eventful occasion; but that of pleasure at the prospect before them was conspicuously absent. Some were demonstrative, while others moved slowly and listlessly about as though some great calamity was hanging over them, but there was an individuality in the actions of all.

APPEARANCE OF GENERAL LEE ON THE FIELD.

After a suspense which had ripened into a moral certainty, General Lee, the faultless soldier, sitting erect on his matchless gray, and without his sword, his fine eye penetrating each command, his expression thoughtfully sad, but conscious as he must have felt that he was enshrined in the hearts of all his soldiers, passed by. There was no demonstration on the part of the troops. While they knew he had done all that mortal power and military skill could accomplish, yet their sensations were so novel—the cypress and the olive were so closely intertwined, their recollection of the recent charge so vivid—it was hard to realize for the moment that a further struggle but involved a needless effusion of blood, and that he had "yielded to overwhelming numbers and resources" through no distrust of their "unsurpassed courage and fortitude." And such was the feeling of the Division, the greater part of which had served together almost throughout the war. It has been stated in more than one history of the war, on the authority of what is purported to be "an eye witness" that, upon General Lee's return from the conference with General Grant, as he passed, whole lines of battle broke ranks, and rushing up to him sobbed out words of tenderness and comfort, thereby endeavoring to "lighten his burden and mitigate his pain," while great tears rolled down his cheeks, as he dismissed them with a few appropriate words. While it will not be presumed here to absolutely contradict so touching a picture, yet it may be insisted that the scene is too warmly colored. Although the matter is not one of much importance, still as we are treating of historic events it is worth while to keep near the confines of truth. An army is not emotional. A real victor and vanquished, in rapid succession. In camp the whole discipline is mechanical; in the field a best friend falls almost unnoticed. The heroic, the unselfish, the grander emotions are cultivated, not the sad and sympathetic side of human nature, and those characteristics were naturally predominant in our army which had seen so much service. And then General Lee was outwardly formal, reserved and impassive, and repelled familiarity. Always elegantly mounted, plainly but handsomely dressed, tall, erect and weighing over two hundred, he was every inch a solier, in look, bearing and manner. His troops could not cheer him. I have seen it attempted on several occasions, but it was so much like a breach of propriety that it was always abandoned. Jackson was the opposite. He liked cheering, and all the officers in the army received not so much as he did and those that cheered would follow him, and he knew it. While a good organizer, the troops in his presence felt no reserve. Tall, angular, an indifferent rider, taciturn and poorly dressed there were occasions when he appeared transformed and looked even grand—the impersonation of a great soldier.

BEARING OF THE GREAT CHIEFTAIN UNDER DEFEAT.

Soon after the surrender I called at General Lee's quarters and found him alone in his tent. Of course we spoke of the situation. The terms he considered liberal. He was perfectly calm, self-poised and commanding. One would not have discovered that anything unusual had occurred with him until I inquired where he proposed to go, when, with a manner *most solemn and impressive*, he replied: "I don't know, General, I have no home." But the same soldierly spirit that respected our feelings, accorded and secured us honorable terms at this period, had protected his family and home in Richmond, and he soon found there was a home for him wherever, among his race, magnanimity and appreciation of his great qualities found an abiding place. The same evening the officers of the command, taking with them their field band, repaired to his quarters and after playing several appropriate airs, he came out of his tent and thanked them, when each advanced, shook him cordially by the hand, and bade him farewell, feeling as they left, that with such a leader no cause could ever be dishonored. For taking all things into consideration, it must, by the impartial everywhere, be conceded that the war produced not his equal in all the elements of greatness. In adversity as in triumph he stood *facile princeps*. Ambitions only to do good, he declined proffers of assistance and place, and while the world was resounding with his fame, he dedicated his energies and great talents to the education of the youth of the land; and died regretted by all, friend and late foe alike.

THE VICTORS AND THE VANQUISHED.

And now while adverting to the incidents of the day, it may not be inappropriate to refer to the magnanimity of the victors, as then displayed, and it affords me pleasure to bear witness that no Falstaff came from among them to hack an unfortunate and fallen adversary. For the four years during which these great armies had confronted each other, and fought some of the most memorable battles in the annals of history, many soldiers on either side had been wounded, taken prisoners, and exchanged, and were now on duty. Being of a common country, speaking the same language and reared up under the same institutions, the mere political question at issue did not estrange them.

Across the picket line, a friendly word and pregnant jest would sometimes pass, and a stolen exchange of a ration of tobacco for coffee occasionally occur; deeds of kindness, never to be effaced; acts of humanity to the unfortunate, still remembered, a drop of water to the parched lips of a wounded adversary, a brush so arranged upon the ensanguined field as to shade a wounded antagonist from the scorching rays of the sun, left their indelible impressions, and the contestants of both sides had learned to appreciate and respect each other. No sooner therefore had the surrender become known, than officers and men gained admission into our camp. Confederate and Federal officers who had been educated at West Point and served together in the old army, met together, no longer as foes, but to sample the quality of those "commissaries" often carried in the canteens, and which on our side had of late retreated to the medical department. The private equally generous, proposed to share their "hard-tack" and in some instances exchanged greenbacks for Confederate notes "payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace" between the two governments. General Grant had accorded generous conditions, and with an unexpected refinement of feeling absented himself from our formal surrender. There was no undue circumstance; no merely formal conditions exacted, and as if his spirit had infused itself among his men, in our presence, they indulged in no exultations, and gave utterance to no expressions calculated to wound our quickened sensibilities. On the contrary they endeavored to conciliate us, and to ameliorate the bitterness of what their own hearts taught them was a severe ordeal, thus manifesting that they were worthy of the cause which they had successfully maintained.

The spirit manifested by the Federal soldiers was not even then participated in by their "invisible and invincible" politicians, as the following circumstance will manifest:—

After the surrender a gallant Confederate, appreciating that with him Othello's occupation was gone, concluded to deliver a farewell address to his troops. The *role* was a most difficult one. Should he concede too much, it might be ascribed to subserviency. Should he be too valiant he might subject himself to ridicule. Nothing daunted, however, this son of Themis called out his troops; they were formed in a hollow square, and from their center he made his address. Returning to his quarters, instead of receiving congratulations, he was told that he had granted too much; therefore next day the men were again called out, formed and addressed, and now he was told he was "valiant overmuch;" and had he been compelled to continue until all were satisfied, it is questionable when he would have been relieved.

On this second day a peculiar looking individual was seen prying through the Confederate encampment, it was evident he yet had his misgivings. He was dressed in a slick suit of black, wore a bell crowned beaver, and sat uneasily on his horse. In their gayer moods the soldiers would have invited him to "come out of that hat" but now they suffered him to pass unmolested. As our friend was "unraveling" his speech of the proceeding day, the civilian, drew near, for being a member of the Federal Congress, he felt at home where words and not bullets were the weapons employed. He inquired the name of the speaker and remarked he was "a rash young man," which eliciting no reply—he moved off to a ragged Confederate and tauntingly inquired, "How do you surrender your arms?" The ire of the veteran was kindled in a moment and he quickly and passionately exclaimed—"Turn them round, whip you like h—, and take them back!" for many of our arms had been captured on the battle field.

A knowledge of the prominence in our national councils of the actors in the above scene, would heighten the interest in the incident.

The reply of the soldier shows what was felt by many, that though overwhelmed by numbers they were neither demoralized nor contented, and had the terms been more exacting, but little persuasion would have induced them to venture an escape and inaugurate a disastrous and desolating partisan war. Some had already destroyed their arms rather than surrender them, which will in a measure account for the disproportion between the number of arms delivered up, and of the men who were surrendered.

Thus closed the eventful day at Appomattox; and on the next, preparations for departure commenced early, and as the different commands, the day after, took up their line of march, and the roll of the distant drum reverberated through the surrounding hills, no longer inspiring a hostile foe, rising above my still rebellious disappointment I could but recall the blessings of peace and reflect upon the greatness of a government which, resting not upon the terror of standing armies, could subdue the passions engendered by a protracted and disastrous civil war and bring back a whole people to the resumption of the duties of citizens, with all the avenues to preferment and promotion so soon again to open alike to those who wore the Blue and the Gray.

*We had no morning reports at this time, and hence it is impossible to recall the names of all the officers who participated with us in the closing scenes of this great war, and rather than appear invidious I refrain from the mention of all individual names. We are requested by Colonel Moore to furnish for his history of North Carolina a brief account of the Brigade from the time we were assigned to its command. If, therefore, the officers or their friends will at an early day place at our disposal such data as may be in their possession, we trust hereafter to do them all full justice.

†The inability to here state by whose Battery Cox Brigade was supported in the last stage of the Army of Northern Virginia and was thus the last in action, is regretted by the author of this narrative. The honor has been claimed by Captain Flanner for his Battery of Pennington; while another insists that was Braxton's of Virginia. We can only say that our attention was not called to the identity of the artillery command the time, and are therefore incapable expressing an intelligent opinion the subject. We recollect distinctly position, the efficiency with which these were served, and the timely which the Battery rendered us.

W. R. C.

It will be fashionable this season for organ grinders to wear their monkeys with tails looped up in the back.

Young men and women should not be allowed to stand at the gate too long these summer nights. It is liable to bring on the new-moon-ia.

THE DAY OF REST.

THOUGHTS AND SENTIMENTS FOR THE SABBATH DAY.

Gardening a Prototype of Life—Let Us Guard our Conversation—If I Should Die To-Night.

If I should die to-night,
My friends would look upon my quiet face,
Before they laid it in its final resting place,
And deem that death had left it almost fair;
And laying snow-white flowers against my hair
Would smooth it down with tearful tenderness,
And fold my hands with lingering caress—
Poor hands so empty and so cold to-night.

If I should die to-night,
My friends would call to mind, with loving thought,
Some kindly deed the icy hand had wrought:
Some gentle word the frozen lips had said;
Errands on which the willing feet had sped:
The memory of my selfishness and pride,
My hasty words, would all be put aside,
And so I should be loved and mourned to-night.

If I should die to-night,
Even hearts estranged would turn once more to me,
Recalling other days remorsefully,
The eyes that chill me with averted glance
Would look upon me as of yore, perchance,
And soften, in the old familiar way—
For who could war with dumb, unconscious clay?
So I might rest, forgiven of all to-night.

Oh! friends, I pray to-night,
Keep not your kisses for my dead, cold brow—
The way is lonely, let me feel them now,
Think gently of me; I am travel worn:
My faltering feet are pierced with many a thorn.
Forgive, oh, hearts estranged! forgive, I plead!
When dreamless rest is mine I shall not need
The tenderness for which I long to-night.

Gardening a Prototype of Life.

It seems to me that to the gardener, of all men, the doctrine of life springing from death must be easiest of belief. "That which thou sowest is not quickened except to die," becomes a palpable truth to him, which he must believe even though he cannot understand. So vividly does the yearly resurrection of nature suggest the spiritual resurrection which is the Christian's hope, that I sometimes think the annual miracle was expressly destined to prove to us the possibilities of the Eternal One.

Then, a little later in the season, what a wonderful pleasure it is to watch the reappearance and growth of that which has been "sown in corruption!" When one considers the matter, what a miraculous thing it all is! The swelling and bursting of the moist earth, and the saucy emergence of those tender little leaves still capped, perhaps, with the withered husk of their raiment, proving beyond a peradventure that here has come to light again the identical seed that was sowed. I remember that, as a child, it took that proof to convince me that the pretty, green plants which sprung up so quickly in the melon patch were actually the little brown seed my hands had placed beneath the soil.

After this, if sun and shower be but favorable, what an endless amount of novelty and interest the garden will provide! Every day, almost every hour, produces its changes, and, in watching them, we begin to realize the countless miracles that are always being carried on before our heedless eyes.

Thus, having first learned from our garden-patch the great lesson of immortality, we are taught now the no less wonderful one of an Infinite Mind that works in all things, and we "look through nature's God."

Let us Guard Our Conversation.

"It is not just as we take it,
This mystical word of ours.
Life's field will yield as we make it
A harvest of thorns or of flowers."

If we say anything about a neighbor or friend, or even a stranger, let us say nothing ill. It is a Christian and brotherly charity to suppress our knowledge (if evil) of one another. Much more should we refuse to spread reports of another. Discreditable as the fact is, it is the common tendency to suppress the good we know of our neighbors and friends down or back, that we were pulling ourselves up or forward. I fear we are jealous of commendation unless we get the larger share ourselves. Social conversation, as is known to every observer, is largely made up of scandal. It would be difficult to find a talkative group of either sex who could spend an hour together without evil speech of somebody. Better a thousand times stand or sit dumb than to open our lips ever so eloquently in the disparagement of others. What we should do in this, and all other human relations, is to practice the Golden Rule.

Live Rightly.

When we lose our dear ones, a storm seems to pass through the soul almost shaking it to dissolution, but nature instead of being destroyed is refreshed, and we find the sun still gilds many a hidden slope. Time, though we so passionately deny its power does heal the wound. And is it not well that the shadows do lift from our lives; that we are not environed by them forever? We must accept these afflictions as a part of the great chain of discipline shores. We must still find joy in living, "for God made laughter as well as tears;" and then, too, this life is so full of beautiful possibilities. The influence of sorrow should make us nobler, make us feel a deeper, tenderer love for those still left us. We should strive more earnestly than before to order our lives rightly, for it is the temper of the highest heart, like the palm tree, to strive upward when it is most burdened. Is there not unspeakable comfort in the thought that it is well with our dear ones? As the wonted shores recede, are not the compassionate arms of the Infinite around them? We may trust them to the care of a love that far exceedeth ours. May the angel of healing bring peace and comfort to all firesides that have in their midst a "vacant chair"

It is not the same thing to be wise that it is to understand; for many, indeed, are wise in the things of eternity who cannot in any sort understand them. Knowledge is naught if it hath not its use for piety.—*S. Gregory.*

Large and powerful efforts are often needed, but they are only required occasionally; but the most powerful struggles will fail if the way to them is not paved by attention to small things; and their efforts will be lost if little things are not made to follow and aid them in their proper order.

The mind and the heart are like a house in which we take lodgers. They may be honest and quiet, or, on the other hand, noisy and destructive, seeking only to spoil the dwelling which receives them. Let us beware then, of the ideas to which we give hospitality; let us not pick them at random in any book or journal which falls into our hands. There are ideas which once admitted, can be dislodged only with great difficulty.

BROTHERLY LOVE.

Remarkable Instances of Overpowering Filial Affection.

A curious and touching incident has been recently brought to light by the *Republicain de Constantine*. A short time ago the criminal court at Constantine condemned two natives, brothers, one to the pain of death, the other to the galleys. No sooner was the judgment pronounced than the third brother, the only one remaining in freedom, went and found the counsel for the defense, weeping bitterly and hardly able to explain himself from emotion. Endeavoring to calm him the lawyer said:

"All is not yet lost, the only object of the crime was vengeance, and it is to be hoped that the head of the State will grant a pardon to your brother who is condemned to death."

The poor fellow, somewhat reassured, then declared that as soon as all was decided he had made up his mind to accompany his two brothers to Cayenne, presuming a remission was granted to the first, and in any case not to leave the second.

"I am going back now," said he, "to my douar to sell my share, and if the money I get for it is not enough, I will work night and day to make up enough. Whatever may happen, I cannot live without them."

"But you are not married?" asked the lawyer.

"Yes, since three years."

"Have you no children?"

"I have a boy and a girl."

"And what will you do with your wife and your children?"

"I shall send my wife away and entrust my children to the care of my relatives on the douar."

"What! are you not ashamed of leaving your children? Do you then love your brothers better than your own blood and flesh?"

"I am young," replied the Arab, "and later on may take another wife, and have other children, but who can give me back my brothers? My father and mother are dead. No, never, never will I stay here without them."

This anecdote recalls to us a similar episode in antiquity. Alexander the Great, having taken prisoners the chief family of a tribe of Syria, decided to put away all except the women. Ceding, however, to the prayers of one of these, he granted her the life of one of her family. When the princess asked for the life of her brother, Alexander could not suppress a movement of surprise.

"What!" cried he, "you love your brother better than your husband, or even than your own son?"

"I cannot deny that I love my husband, and I would willingly lay down my life for my son, but since one only can be saved, I remember that I am still young and may love another husband and other children, but no one can give me back my brother, since my mother and father are dead."

Neither is the occurrence special to Algeria. Machiavelli narrates that in the middle ages an Italian woman, whose brother was defending a besieged city, was summoned to give him up. They had taken her children from her and told her that they would be murdered unless she persuaded her brother to capitulate. Nothing daunte , the Italian lady replied, placing her hand on her bosom:

"Do as you will; my bosom will bear other children to me, but I will not betray my brother."

These different narratives are identical in character, and serve to prove how history repeats itself, after intervals of centuries.

A Serious Question.

[Contributed.]

What should be done to a man, who publicly professed to be a penitent, during the whole of Mrs. Moon's meetings, who had hardly reached Tarboro', ere he resumed his visits to the grog shops, and his breath now smells worse than the north west corner of the capitol square, when lime is scarce? And what will be the end of one who thus trifles with the *God* that made him? *Too awful* to contemplate. "None but *Jesus* can do helpless sinners good." Go to *him* and trust his promises, is the only hope of one so reckless, and who for four weeks could so successfully practice such duplicity.

Too Late.

It grew beside the way, a blossom blue,
That matched its color with the azure sky;
And once a careless traveler, passing by,
Half stooped to grasp the treasure where it grew—
Then left it, pondering on its lovely hue,
But thinking: "No, not now: some other day
I'll claim the treasure when I pass this way."
And so he bade the dainty thing adieu.
One day, long after, came the traveler back,
Seeking the flower with eager look and tread.
In vain. No blossom smiled along the track—
The little flower that he had left was dead.
Are themes like this, then, worth the poet's art?
What if the little blossom were a heart?

SPICE.

There lives a man in Kentucky
Who thinks he is mighty lucky,
For his age is sixty-four,
And no shot-gun's shed his gore,
Though he's riddled a score of men plucky.

Beecher's horsmanship excited a great deal of interest in Brooklyn on Decoration Day. He seemed to enjoy the exercise immensely himself, but it is said to have been rough on the saddle.

No sooner do Talmage and the Brooklyn Presbytery subside than Etna's "lava breast of flame" [illegible] in an outburst that is as furious, but it isn't half so funny.

The finding of the body of a drowned man in a reservoir from which a town is supplied with drinking water will undo all the good work the temperance cause has accomplished in five years.—*Norristown Herald.*

Here is parliamentary richness, as we find it in the Lowell Courier: After Colonel George had risen excited and struck Mr. Dearborn one or two blows, the chair said that gentlemen must confine their remarks to the question before the meeting, which was the acceptance of the report. Matters had already gone far beyond the limit of propriety.

June Roses.

Sweet June roses red and white
Opening in the morning light,
Filled with honey, gemmed with dew,
Every shape and every hue—

Maiden Blushes fair to see
Growing on the thorny tree;
Damask beauties, peeping out
From the green leaves round about.

Fair wild roses in the dell—
Ask the children, they can tell;
Not a four-year-old but knows
Where to find the sweet wild rose.

Pure white roses, white as pearls,
Fit to crown the maiden's curls:
Yellow roses rich and rare,
Roses, roses everywhere!

Sweet June roses fade, alas!
Dropping pale leaves on the grass,
Scattering petals to the winds,
Shedding balm that no one finds.

Since the lovely roses fade,
Like all earthly sweetness made;
As they blossom on the bough
Let us drink their sweetness now.

—*New York Sun.*

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and lead en-colored, with occasional flushes or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

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are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

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This important organ weighs but about three pounds, and all the blood in a living person about three gallons) passes through it at least once every half hour, to have the bile and other impurities strained or filtered from it. Bile is the natural purgative of the bowels, and if the Liver becomes torpid it is not separated from the blood, but carried through the veins to all parts of the system, and in trying to escape through the pores of the skin, causes it to turn yellow or a dirty brown color. The stomach becomes diseased, and Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Jaundice, Chills, Malarial Fevers, Piles, Sick and Sour Stomach, and general debility follow. MERRELL'S HEPATINE, the great vegetable discovery for torpid Liver, causes the Liver to throw off from one to two ounces of bile every time the blood passes through it, so long as there is an excess of bile; and the effect of even a few doses upon yellow complexion or a brown dirty looking skin, will astonish all who try it—they being the first symptoms to disappear. The cure of all bilious diseases and Liver complaint is made certain by taking HEPATINE in accordance with directions. Headache is generally cured in twenty minutes, and no disease that arises from the Liver can exist if a fair trial is given.

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Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

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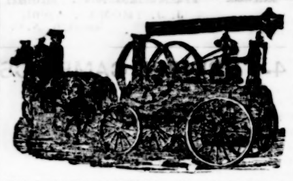

TALBOTT & SONS,

Shockoe Machine Works,

RICHMOND, - - - - IVA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Portable and Stationary Engines and Boilers, Saw Mills, Corn and Wheat Mills, Shaftings, Hangers and Pulleys, Turbine Water Wheels, Tobacco Factory Machinery, Wrought Iron Work, Brass and Iron Castings, Machinery of every description.

GINNING AND THRESHING MACHINES

A SPECIALTY.

Repairing Promptly and Carefully Done.

Talbott's Patent Spark Arrester,

THE INVENTION OF THE AGE.

Talbott's new Patent Spark Arrester is really the only perfect and reliable one, and is superseding all others in use. The great efficiency of this Arrester is attracting universal attention, and is being endorsed by the best mechanical engineers and insurance companies. Its prominent features are:

It does not destroy the draft.

It does not interfere with cleaning the tubes.

It will not choke up, and requires no cleaning.

It requires no direct dampers to be opened when raising steam (dampers being objectionable, as they may be left open and allow sparks to escape.)

It requires no water to extinguish sparks, which, by condensation, destroys the draft. Besides, when water is used, if neglected, the efficiency is destroyed by evaporation of the water, and the boiler is kept in a filthy condition.

It is simple and durable, and can be relied upon.

It can be attached to any boiler.

No planter should be without one of them. Insurance companies will insure gins and barns where the Talbott Engines and Spark Arresters are used at same rate as charged for water or horse-power.

Send for illustrated circulars and price list.

STRONACH & ALLCOTT, Manufacturer's Agents, Raleigh, N. C.

Branch Houses at Charlotte and Goldsboro.

mays-tf—

Canal street from Sixth to Seventh.

RICHMOND.

ENGINES, portable and stationary. SAW MILLS, GRIST-MILLS, BOILERS, CASTINGS of BRASS and IRON, FORGINGS &c. MACAINERY for Gold and Coal Mines Blas Furnacess &c.

We call special attention to our IMPROVED PORT ABLE ENGINE, for agricultural and other purposes. The Boilers of our Agricultural Engines are provided with our PATENT PREMIUM SPARK ARRESTERS, a device by which the Sparks are forced of brass downward over a reservoir of water and effectually extinguished without the use of wire gauze. Our is the only arrangement of this kind which afford free access to the boiler tubes for cleaning from each end. Also, to our new styles SMALL LOCOMOTIVES for hauling lumber and other articles upon sramways and narrow guage railways.

The best Planters regard our GINNING ENGINES superior to any in use. Send for illustrated Catalogue free. Other things being equal, encourage Southern institutions.

Repair work solicited and promptly done. Shafting, Pulleys, &c., for Gin Houses.

"Manufacturers of Jones' patent Tobacco Bump Machines to work by hand or power

WM. E. TANNER & CO.

K. R. BAUGHAM, Rich Square, N. C. Gen'l Agent Eastern North Carolina.

GEN. J. J. WHITEHEAD, Agent RALEIGH, N. C.

JEWELRY, WATCHES,

Diamonds, Spectacles

AND

MEDALS AND BADGE-PINS A SPECIALTY.

THE largest stock of goods in the South. Solid Silver and Plated ware. Goods sold at factory prices. Watch repairing a specialty. Orders by mail promptly attended to and satisfaction in all cases guaranteed.

John H. Tyler & Co.,

Successors to MITCHELL & TYLER,

No. 1,003 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

The oldest Jewelry House in the South

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WARM SPRINGS!

Western North Carolina.

Health and Pleasure Resort.

Hot and cold water, unsurpassed mountain climate, unequalled scenery, and magnificent **Hotel accommodations** for eight hundred guests. Hot baths in conjunction with climatic influence, almost specific for rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous and constitutional diseases, diseases of the skin, kidneys and bladder, and malarial disorders. Send for descriptive circulars.

DR. WM. H. HOWERTON, Prop'r.

June 3-dlm—

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH! Sewanee, Tenn.

Highest education on Christian principles. Grammar School. Cadet corps. Charges moderate. The Spring term opened March 24th. Address CHAIRMAN.

may 27-co-12law-3t—

1879. OLD and TRIED. 1879.

OLD NICK,

(CORN AND RYE.)

This reliable brand of PURE WHISKEY has been successfully tested by the lovers of first-class Whiskey for the past 50 years, and has preserved its high reputation undiminished. It is offered to the public with the full guarantee of the proprietor, and will not fail to give perfect satisfaction whenever used. For sale by all first-class dealers. Address,

JOS. WILLIAMS, Panther Creek, Yadkin Co., N. C.

may 8-tf—

WHEN ANY MAN

feels sick with

COLD CHILLS, FEVER FLUSHES, HEADACHE and general uncomfortableness,

and yet

DON'T KNOW EXACTLY WHAT AILS HIM, then is the time to take

MOTT'S PILLS.

These pills are made of certain ingredients that act specially on the Liver, and at the same time expel all impurities from the stomach and system, aiding digestion, and RESTORING TO HEALTH, when all other remedies fail.

Take them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Costiveness, Liver Complaints, and all diseases of disorders of the stomach.

As a family cathartic pill they are warranted.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Sole Proprietors, COLLEGEPLACE, N.W. YOR

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS OF all descriptions. The largest stock south of Baltimore. Also Looking-Glass Plates of all sizes, both German and French, wholesale and retail. Would call attention of the trade to the following sizes: 18x36, 18x40, 20x42, 22x40, and smaller sizes. Will duplicate Baltimore prices.

Picture Frames of all descriptions made at twenty minutes notice.

WILLIAM DAFFRON, 1488 Main Street.

FURNITURE

Furniture! Furniture!

On hand and for sale 200 suits of Chamber Furniture, in prices from $.5 to $100. Also Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands, Safes, Chairs, and every article usually found in a well stocked furniture store.

Furniture in Great Variety.

Parties in want will consult their interest by paying me a call.

Orders by mail promptly attended to

WILLIAM DAFFRON, 1488 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

Mattress and Upholstering Rooms, 16, 18, 22, North Fifteenth street

1 13-dly

GEO. W. ROBINSON'S

Eagle Brewery,

BUCHANAN SPRINGS,

WEST CLAY ST., RICHMOND, VA.

The Gold Medal was awarded George W. Robinson for superior Ale, Porter and Lager Beer at the Virginia State Agricultural Fair of 1878. Read and see what Dr. Wm. H. Taylor says, State Chemist of Virginia.

STATE ASSAYER AND CHEMIST'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, November 1, 1878.

The Lager Beer manufactured by Mr. G. W. Robinson, at the EAGLE BREWERY, in this city, has been chemically examined by me, the samples tested having been collected by myself, and found free from adulterating substances. It may be used as a medicine, or beverage, in full assurance of its purity. WM. H. TAYLOR, M. D., State Chemist.

This Beer is put up in ½ and ¼ bbls., and also bottled for FAMILY and BAR use. All orders must be accompanied with the cash, or good reference. may5-dly

H. J. MYERS

DEALER IN

FINE LIQUORS

—AND—

DOMESTIC & IMPORTED CIGARS.

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Between Gulley's and the Citizens' National Bank, Hardin & Grimes' old Stand.

The following fine brands of Liquors are kept constantly on hand:

Old Nectar, 1340, Whiskies.
Gibson XXXX "
Gibson XXX "
Roberson County, (6 years old.)
Old Kentucky Rye, (years old.)
Old Hennessy Brandy, Imported Stock.
Genuine Port Wine, our own importation
Schiedam Gin, very fine.
Blackberry Brandy, (4 years old.)
Apple Brandy, (4 years old.)
Old N. C. Corn Whisky, Sweet Mash.

Also will have in stock, Imported Ales Porters, Dublin, Stout, Milwaukee and St Louis Bottled Lager Beer, Champagnes and Wines of all descriptions too numerous to mention.

Attached to my establishment, I have added a retail

Cigar & Tobacco Department,

In which can be found all brands of DOMESTIC and HAVANA CIGARS.

J. J. THOMAS

—OFFERS—

Guano and Supplies

FOR FARMERS.

In stock and arriving:

2000 Sacks Allison & Addison's Complete Cottan Manure,

2000 Sacks High Grade Acid Phosphate,

Sulphate Ammonia and Nitrate Soda.

Bulk Meat,
Corn Meal,
Oats, Hay, Flour,
New Crop Cuba and New Orleans Molasses.

SUGAR OF ALL GRADES, COFFEE, PLUG AND SMOKING TOBACCO.

All of which will be sold low for

Cash or on Crop Tim!

Personal Attention given to the sale of Cotton, and for those who may wish to hold I have ample storage room and will make

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

with low rate of interest and storage charges.

J. J. THOMAS. Cotton and Commission Merchant, No. 8 Martin Street RALEIGH, N

LAND FOR SALE,

WILL BE SOLD AT THE COURTHOUSE door in Raleigh, on Monday, June 16, a tract of land in

BERTIE COUNTY,

adjoining the lands of John Watts, W. A. Moore, Hardy & Taylor, and others, containing, by estimation, Five Hundred and Fifteen Acres, more or less.

R. C. BADGER, WALTER CLARK, Trustees of John Devereux, In Bankruptcy

junes-tds

BUTTER!

Hereafter, during the Summer months, we will receive our fine

Butter Express Every Week

So as to offer it fresh and in good condition. Retail price 25c. per pound.

RAW NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, BRIGHT YELLOW; VERY NICE FOR THOSE WHO LIKE "OLD FASHIONED" BROWN SUGAR.

Our stock of first-class Groceries and Provisions was never more complete.

Reliable Goods!

Prompt Delivery!

Low Prices!

E. J. Hardin.

junes-tf—

CONVICTS TO HIRE!

Under the general law for farming out convicts, I am authorized by the Board of Directors of this institution, to hire, or farm out to individuals, or to private, or public corporations, all surplus convicts that may accumulate at the penitentiary. And here I would state that we can offer very special inducements to any persons wishing to hire convict labor, to prosecute any enterprise inside of the prison enclosure.

Any person wishing to hire convicts, to be worked either inside or outside of the prison will please make application at once.

W. J. HICKS. may 22-dlm— Ass't. and Warden.

For The Sea Shore!

ATLANTIC HOTEL,

BEAUFORT, N. C

NEW MANAGEMENT.

Open the 1st of June under the management of the undersigned. A first class seaside resort and the most pleasantly situated house on the Atlantic coast. The tide ebbs and flows daily beneath the building, and it is free from dust, flies and mosquitoes. The ball room is the most spacious and airy in the State. A good band of music has been engaged for the season. Surf bathing unsurpassed, with suitable dressing houses on the beach. Bath rooms also within fifty yards of the house for still water bathing. Large and airy rooms also in the building occupied by the Proprietor the past two seasons, which can be had by those who prefer rooms on the mainland.

BAR, BILLIARDS AND TEN-PINS.

TERMS—$2.50 per day; $12.00 per week. Special rates made with Excursionists and for parties for more than one week.

B. L. PERRY, Proprietor.

may25-2m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

Reject all Violent Purgatives. They ruin the tone of the bowels and weaken the digestion.

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient is used by rational people as a means of relieving all derangements of the stomach, liver and intestines because it removes obstructions without pain, and imparts vigor to the organs which it purifies and regulates.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Cash Advances Made

Rags, Beeswax,

Hides, Tallow, Horns, Hoofs, Bones,

Cattle Tails, Old Metals, &c. For quotations, &c., inquire of

IRWIN L. LOEWENTHAL. 214 Pearl Street, New York.

BECKWITH'S ANTI DYSPEPTIC DROPS

These Pills will prevent and cure dyspepsia. They are an unparalleled Dinner Pill, mild aperient, and admirably adapted as a Family Medicine. They are used by the most cultivated people in the country, and are extensively used by physicians in their practice. Sold by Druggists generally. Send for circular. E. R. BECKWITH, Sole Manufacturer, Petersburg, Va.

CELEBRATED DR. W. H. STOKES,

Physician, Mt. Hope Retreat, Balto.,

Writes: "I have great pleasure in adding my testimony to the virtues of Colden's Liebig's Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator as the very best preparation used for depression, weakness and indigestion, and therefore, confidently recommend it to the medical profession." Sold by all druggists.

We will pay Agents as Salary, $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission. Sells on sight. Address [illegible] Mich.

$77 a month and expenses guaranteed to agents. Outfit free SHAW & CO. Augusta Maine

$777 A YEAR and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. Shaw & Co. SHAW & CO., Augusta, Maine.

LAGER BEER

I respectfully call the attention of my friends patrons and the public generally of the South to

MY NEW, UNADULTERATED AND HEALTHY LAGER,

brewed our of malt and hops, by the Vienna method and expressly for extra family use.

JACOB SIEGEL 2315 German street, Baltimore, Md. 6 1y

FOR THE LADIES!

I have a very carefully selected stock of desirable goods to which I invite the attention of the ladies of Raleigh. It comprises in part of

Childrens' Ready-Made Clothing! Ladies' Ready-Made Suits!

Embroideries and Trimmings, and a general assortment of FANCY ARTICLES for

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

My prices are very reasonable, and I feel certain I can make it to the advantage of the ladies of Raleigh to favor me with their patronage.

MADAME BESSON, Cor. Martin and Salisbury Sts.

may22 -dlf—

D. S. WAITT & BRO.,

Wholesale and Retail dealers in

Ready-Made Clothing,

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Trunks and Valises,

25 Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

CARPETS! CARPETS!—I offer for sale on very reasonable terms, a lot of very fine Three-ply Extra Superfine and Superfine. Also some Cotton Chains from the very best mills in the country. Not having room, I will sell very cheap. Please call and examine. Also Rugs, Matting and window Shades.

WILLIAM DAFFRON, 1488 Main street

CLARK'S TRADE MILE-END MARK SPOOL COTTON

JOHN CLARK, Jr. & CO'S

BEST SIX-CORD,

—FOR—

MACHINE OR HAND USE

A FULL ASSORTMENT

Of All Numbers and Colors,

FOR SALE BY

Yearjan, Petty & Jones,

Agents, Raleigh, N. C.

ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD?

WRITE AND GET OUR PRICE FOR

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

And we Guarantee to Furnish you Such Goods

VERY MUCH CHEAPER than you can buy them elsewhere.

Thoroughly Seasoned! No Shrinking!

SOLE AGENTS FOR ALL RIGHT Cook Stoves.

Perhaps You Are Going to Paint!

OUR STOCK OF

Leads, Colors, Oils and Window Glass

IS MUCH THE LARGEST IN THE STATE.

Hardware of Every Description.

JULIUS LEWIS & CO.,

Write for Prices RALEIGH, N. C.

SOLE AGENTS FOR PRATT'S Astral Oil.

ZERO

REFRIGERATOR

with Water, Wine, Milk and Butter Cooler. The best Meat, Fruit, Fish and Ice Preserver in the World. 36,000 in use. Grand award of merit by the Centennial Exhibition, also by the New England Agricultural Society, 1870, 1878; American Institute, 1867, '69, '71, '75, '76, and 1878. Send for catalogue.

Alex. M. LESLEY Manufacture 372, 6th Avenue New York C

Also, Manufacturer of Paris Cooler and Furnace

F. GRUENDLER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE CIGARS,

AND DEALERS IN

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCOS,

Pipes, and Smokers' Articles in General.

The Door above the Yarboro House.

P. O. Box 250, RALEIGH, N. C.

Letters from abroad solicited and promptly a

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors. TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice. LEMON SUGAR. A substitute for Lemons. EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS. *The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.*

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LINENS, COTTONS, UPHOLSTERY, TRIMMINGS, FLANNELS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, Girls' and Boys' Suits, Ladies' Underwear, Infants Outfits, DRESS MAKING, WRAPS, COSTUMES, RIBBONS, NECKTIES, RUCHINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, WHITE GOODS, BUTTONS, HAMBURGS, SKIRT BRAID, SEWING SILK, PINS, FRINGES, NEEDLES, FANCY GOODS, &c.

DRY GOODS BY MAIL.

Send for Samples or information, and satisfy yourself how cheaply and quickly you can get everything in

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

of us by Mail or Express. We carry an average stock of about $400,000, all bought for prompt cash. Try us.

Have the Children send for a set of our Advertising Cards.

COOPER & CONARD,

Importers and Retailers,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Established 1852.

J. C. BREWSTER,

HEADQUARTERS FOR HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.

Wagon AND Buggy MATERIAL

Horse and Mule Shoes.

IRON and STEEL.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, PAINTS, OILS GLASS NAILS ETC.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TRADE MARK.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY W. T. BLACKWELL & Co. DURHAM, N. C.

FOR PLEASURE, COMFORT, HEALTH SMOKE THE OLD ORIGINAL BRAND OF DURHAM TOBACCO

BLACKWELL'S GENUINE DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO

SEE THAT IT BEARS THE TRADE MARK OF THE BULL

TAKE NO OTHER.

POPULAR BECAUSE RELIABLE

OLD NORTH STATE

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF WARRENTON, N. C.,

Has been in Successful Operation for Seven Years.

A Thoroughly Reliable Home Company.

S. DAVIS, President. B. F. LONG, Secret.

A. W. FRAPS

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Agent for

TOM COOPER'S

LAUREL VALLEY

CENTENNIAL OLD RYE

AND

Wheat Whiskey.

A large lot always on hand from two four years old, universally acknowledged to be

The finest Whisky made in the South.

Persons wishing

Strictly Pure Spirits

For Medical and other purposes can get any size package

From 3 to 50 Gallons,

By addressing T. N. COOPER, Eagle Mills P. O., Iredell county, N. C.

E. P. Green,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

WARRENTON, N. C.

Practices in the courts of Warren and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

Orders on collections strictly complied with, and remittances promptly made.

Refers by permission to: Warren Savings Bank, and Old North State Insurance Company, Warrenton, N. C. -dpa3

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY!

The Digest of Cited Cases

IN THE

North Carolina Reports.

By Hon. A. W. Tourgee.

We are happy to announce to the legal profession that this valuable work is now ready for delivery to subscribers. The labor of preparation and the necessity of securing the utmost possible accuracy in the immense number of citations, has necessarily delayed the work, but the result cannot but be satisfactory to every practioner. It contains every case in the Reports of the State which has been cited by the Court, the cases in which cited, whether with approval or disapproval, with a careful digest of the point of citation, with a full and accurate index to the subject matter of each. In form, matter, completeness and style of publication, it is undoubtedly the best law book ever published in the State containing 750 large double-column pages, 5,162 cited cases and about 30,000 citations.

It will be mailed to subscribers on receipt of the price $12 with 25 cents for postage. Or sent by Express C. O. D. when there is an office convenient. Persons desiring to have the work should order at once, as the edition is a limited one.

ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO., Publishers, Raleigh, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED

—AT—

M. ROSENBAUM'S

A Large Lot of Marseilles and Toilet Quilts, the handsomest assortment ever shown; (18) eighteen different qualities and styles, very cheap. The third lot of Towels. A new supply of those nice cheap Handkerchiefs, you know together with many other articles never had before.

New Lot of Hamburg Edgings,

Ladies' and Children's White and Colored Hose, very cheap. Linen Crash and those very cheap Colored Napkins—the third supply just received.

Call and see for yourself, but don't mistake the place—it is one door north of the express office.

ONE PRICE FOR ALL!

may27-

Oatmeal for Dyspepsia.

In the last five years the consumption of Oatmeal in this country has probably increased twenty-fold. People differ so much in their likes and dislikes that we do not insist on anybody eating oatmeal because somebody else does, but the great growth of its popularity as an anti-dyspeptic is beyond doubt. Generally the Irish and Scotch Meals are considered best, but they sell comparatively high, and persons who have used both say that the Canadian and American Meals are just as good; these latter retail for 6¼c. per lb. against 15c. for former.

Oatmeal should be well cooked. As it is usually made

A BREAKFAST DISH.

it may be soaked over night, and then boiled like mush for, say half an hour. No doubt it is most wholesome eaten plain, but the temptation to use various dressings—generally sugar or cream—is too strong for any but very firm seekers, but where these are taken it should be as the Friends say, in "moderation."

Irish Scotch, Canadian and American Oatmeal. Cracked, Crushed and Steam cooked Wheat and Oats. Cereal Cream and Cereal Milk, for sale by

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH,

THE NATIONAL HOTEL,

STATE HOUSE SQUARE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

STREET & SON,

Owners and Proprietors.

Renewed and Re-established.

Superior and Special Accommodations

For All Classes of Travel.

may 19-tf.—

Low Prices Rule the Day!

L. ROSENTHAL & CO.

Have made the experiment of purchasing a stock so complete as to include the latest novelties in

Mens, Youths, Boys & Childrens' Clothing,

We offer this season to the consumers a line of Linen Ulsters, Drap d' Ete Suits and Gossamer Coats. Also, a full line of

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes and Slippers!

including the best make in the country. There can be found in our stock a complete line of Fancy Goods, and Fur, Wool and Straw Hats and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. We have added to our stock a line of

LADIES' LINEN SUITS AND ULSTERS!

We invite public inspection and are at all times ready to give quotations of prices. Buying largely for cash only, as we do, for three stores, we claim that our prices are as low as any house in this State, and customers would do well to call on us before purchasing.

L. ROSENTHAL & CO., Raleigh, N. C.

may 27—

DAILY NEWS

SUNDAY, - - - - - - - JUNE 8, 1879.

Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

For the South Atlantic States, higher pressure, northeast to southeast winds, slightly cooler, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and light local rains are probable.

Thermometrical Table.

The thermometer, at L. Branson's bookstore, ranged as follows yesterday:

9 A. M.	74
12 "	76
3 P. M.	76
6 "	76

Index to New Advertisements.

SIMMONS & DICKERSON—Kentucky State Lottery.
THOS. BRIGGS & SON—Fly Fans, &c.
J. W. WATSON—Auction.
THOS. SCHNEIDER—Wanted.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

——Cherries ten cents a basket, and rather weak-minded at that.

——Cool and breezy yesterday, and the market for cooling drinks a shade easier.

——Green "gripes" are in the market at five cents a dozen, and the medicine men's happpy nights have commenced.

——C. H. Harper, local of the Border Review, leaves for Henderson this evening.

——Wilmington street wasn't so blocked up yesterday as is commonly the case on Saturdays.

——Wonderful to relate, a lady of this city kept a secret for three whole days, and was rewarded with three bouquets.

——A regular meeting of W. G. Hill Lodge, No. 318, F. & A. M., will be held on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

——The tax assessors received 165 visitors yesterday, each of whom told exactly to a cent (?) how much he was worth.

——Time's a flying, hopes denying, and still the tax payer listeth not his property. Mr. Best says they won't begin to get through in twenty days.

Messrs. Rogers and Lewis, assessors for the county have made their appointments, the first of which is Middle Creek township on the 23d inst.

——Friday evening the ordinance of baptism was administered to five persons by the Rev. W. S. Black, pastor of the Edenton Street M. E. Church. The ceremony took place at Taylor's pond.

——Citizens of Raleigh can be supplied with a superior quality of ice from Blake's ice house during the summer. Rates, for quantities of ten or more pounds, one-and-a-half cents per pound; for a less quantity two cents. Families regularly supplied.

——No parties having applied for the handsome chromo offered in Thursday's NEWS for the lucky guesser of the prize conundrum, the offer is withdrawn, and the answer now flashes out on an awe-stricken people—BED.

——Advertisers will confer a favor if they will hand in their announcements as early before 4 p. m., as is convenient. The "run" of advertising that the NEWS enjoys demands this request at our hands.

——Rather roughly rounded ride over as you cross Battle's corner to the postoffice. Mind your business though, and there is no real reason why you should get your toe in one of the cracks and twist your ankle unless you happen to be wearing a pair of low quarter shoes and your attention is distracted by the clattering hoof of some fiery charger bearing down with fatal celerity toward you.

Supreme Court.

The Justices of the Supreme Court were in consultation, heard no arguments and filed no opinions.

U. S. Circuit Court.

Stilwell & Company vs. Southern Underwriters' Association came up on demurrer, which was argued and sustained. The decree was against plaintiffs for cost. Several civil cases were continued.

Notice.

The North Carolina Railroad Company, the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, and the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line Railroad Company will issue return tickets to persons attending Commencement at Wake Forest College. Fare, six cents a mile.

Simple Truths for the Infant Class.

This excellent little Sunday School Catechism, by Rev. James B. Taylor, of Wilmington, came from the press on yesterday and is now ready for delivery. This is the third edition, and the book is carefully revised and enlarged, and will meet with more favor than ever. Price 50 cents per dozen by mail. Sold by Alfred Williams & Co., Raleigh, who also have a fine general stock of Sunday School Books, and will furnish complete outfits at low prices.

Raleigh High School Examination.

The examination exercises of the Raleigh Male Academy will begin Monday morning at 9 o'clock and will continue each day during next week, except Saturday. Messrs. Fray & Morson, the popular principals, extend a cordial invitation to the patrons of the school and the public generally, to attend this examination.

The School Bill Case Postponed.

Messrs. Lewis and Strong, W. H. Pace, Esq., and Colonel Walter Clark, attorneys for the State in the mandamus case before Judge Eure, received word yesterday from his honor that he must be compelled to postpone the case until the 23d inst. In all probability the action will be brought before the Supreme Court during the present term.

An Excellent Safe.

Messrs. Latta & Myatt have recently purchased a very handsome safe for their office. It stands 55 inches high and is 40 inches wide, has a double door and is a very fine piece of workmanship. It is claimed that this is the best fire proof safe in the market, having stood the test of the great Chicago fire, and so far has never had a damaged paper. Mr. W. H. Warner is the general agent at Rochester, N. Y.

Peace Institute.

Subjoined is the order of exercises at Peace Institute on the first evening of the Commencement, which occurs on Tuesday evening, June 10th:

Prayer.
The Twenty-third Psalm—Anthem, Vocal class.
"Arche Dean"—Recitation, Misses Kinloch and Ida Moore.
"The Lost Chord"—Vocal Solo, Miss Nannie Burwell.
Annual address by Rev. S. M. Smith, of Washington, N. C.
"Rondo Capriccioso"—Piano solo, Miss Linda Rumple.
"La Fille de Jephte"—French recitation, Miss A. Kinloch.
"Oh Love for Me," and "While This Heart," &c.—"Sonnambula"—Vocal solo, Miss Nora Phillips.
Announcement of distinctions.
"Der Handshuh"—German recitation, Miss A. MacRae.
"Air Irlandais"—Piano solo—Miss Addie Williams.
"The Angels of Buena Vista"—Recitation, Miss Ina McCall.
Awarding certificates of graduation and presentation of Bibles to graduating class.
"Lucia"—Fantasia Dramatic—Piano solo, Miss Sallie Marsh.
Parting Song—Vocal Class.
Benediction.
Exhibition of Drawings and Paintings.

A Slight Mistake.

W. C. Pollard, Business Manager of the Raleigh NEWS, was in town Friday.—*Border Review.*

How the *Review* should make such a mistake as the above is unaccountable. Pollard was formerly an employee of this office, but not in the capacity of "business manager"—the proprietors of the NEWS being able to manage their own business.

A Genuine Japan Lily.

We had the pleasure of seeing a rare flower yesterday. It was a golden-banded lily or *Lilium Auratum*, a beautiful flower and very fragrant; one of the choicest exotics of Miss Lou Taylor's extensive flower garden.

Revenue Receipts.

Collections and Deposits of Internal Revenue in 4th District of North Carolina for the week ending June 7th, 1879.

Monday	$2,747.15
Tuesday	1,479.12
Wednesday	1,313.36
Thursday	2,006.64
Friday	533.71
Saturday	1,208.04
	$94,88.02.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

NATIONAL HOTEL—S. R. Street & Son Proprietors.

Geo S Reade, Baltimore Md; P Turner, Baltimore, Md; J J Carr, Oxford, N C; G L Gellespie, New York; E D Steele, Greensboro, N C; L J Haughton, Pittsboro, N C; C D Hinton, Wake Co. N. C; Thos. Allen, R & A R R; F B Armdell, Sanford, N C; Captain Thos Chavasse, Henderson, N C.

Mayor's Court.

His Honor Mayor Manly took things quite coolly yesterday morning. One gentleman who had been cared for by the city since the previous evening was discharged with a reprimand and an admonition to do better, which he was in a fair way of forgetting before the evening shades o'ertook him.

Two young disciples of Blackstone, laboring under the impression that criminal business was altogether too dull, thought it too bad that there was so little chance for displaying their legal ability in defending some unfortunate client from the serious charges supposed to be preferred by the minions of the law, and undertook to make business brisk by a set-to between themselves. How the battle raged, whether Coke was on Littleton, or Littleton on Coke, deponent saith not, but it was a mixed up affair, for a third party took a hand in, and there was a fall in the cotton market. Upshot: $2.50 each for the city treasury.

There being no further business before the court, adjourned.

The Churches To-day.

Christ Church 11 a m and 5 p m; Rev M M Marshall, D D, Rector.

Church of the Good Shepherd at 11 a m and 8 p m; Rev Ed R Rich, Rector.

First Presbyterian Church at 11 a m and 8 a m, Rev J S Watkins, Pastor.

Second Presbyterian Church at 11 a m and 5 p m, in the Chapel of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum by Rev J M Atkinson, Pastor.

Salisbury Street Baptist at 11 a m and 8 p m; Rev T H Pritchard, D. D.

Swain Street Baptist at 11 a m and 8 p m; Rev W R Gwaltney, Pastor. Services at night by Rev Theo Whitfield, of Charlotte.

Person Street M E Church at 11 am and 8 p m: Rev W C Norman, Pastor.

Edenton Street M E Church at 11 a m and 8 p m; Rev W S Black, Pastor.

Services at the Chapel of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution at 11 a m and 5 p m by the Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Comparative Movements of Cotton in Raleigh.

Receipts for 4 weeks ending June 6th, 1879.	250	bales
Same time last year	1,102	"
Decrease in receipts for 4 weeks this year	852	"
Receipts for May, 1879,	568	
" " " 1878,	1,439	
Decrease in receipts for month this year	871	"
Whole receipts from 1st September to date,	46,104	"
Whole receipts for same time last year,	44,101	"
Increase in receipts this year to date,	2,003	"

The market has been active since our last regular report, and prices advanced as high as 13½c. for middling, but has declined, and closed yesterday at 12¾ and 12¾c. for middling.

An Inviting Place.

On Tuesday next J. L. Stone will open his sewing machine parlors, opposite Tucker Hall, to the public. A removal from his old place of business was necessitated by the smallness of the room, affording scant accommodation for his constantly increasing business.

Mr. Stone has made a decided improvement by the change. Pleasantly located, the rooms have been nicely fitted up, carpeted and furnished. Around the room are placed the different styles of machines that he has in stock, arranged with an eye to taste, with here and there a cabinet organ that will afford visitors an opportunity to while away a few waiting moments with music, or they can lounge in the easy chairs listening to the efforts of others.

Mr. Stone's specialty in the sewing machine line is the "New Home," although he has or can furnish from all other manufacturers. He also purposes handling organs, and will supply any make desired. Those he has on hand are the widely-known Estey Organs, which rank for quality and style among the very first in the country. Mr. Stone is also agent for Marks' adjustable chair, which can be converted into a bed, lounge, lazy chair, etc., in a moment. These chairs have met with a ready sale in the Northern States, and are considered almost a necessary adjunct to every comfortably furnished house.

Mr. Stone extends an invitation to all to visit him in his new quarters, and see what he is doing.

Death in the Staff of Life.

By the use of deleterious baking powder, bread becomes, instead of healthy food, an unwholesome mass, ruining the digestive organs. This danger may be avoided by using only Dr. Price's Cream Baking Power, which is decided by chemists to be perfectly wholesome. jus-2t.

Though the great city of New York has pushed its extremities far up the northern part of the island of Manhattan, still its heart beats in the old center, where is located the "St. Nicholas" hotel, enshrined in the hearts of myriads as the source of an elegant and boundless hospitality. No efforts are neglected by the experienced proprietor to make the hotel a synonym for all that is *recherche* and attractive as an house of public entertainment.

Trunks, Satchels and Shawl straps in large varieties, very cheap at Heller Bro's. Shoe store. *

Infants' and Children's shoes, sandals and slippers from 20cts up at Hellers' *

The Very Latest.

Plated tea spoons at 35 cents per set! Can any one beat this? Law's Silver and China Warehouses, Raleigh and Charlotte, N. C. Our buyer is now in New York. *

Boy's Straw Hats

White and colored, the cheapest in the city, at R. B. Andrews & Co., Clothiers and Hatters. *

Unheard of Bargains!

Who tries his best to please his friends
And in his labors never ends,
Bargains he'll give you when you call
For No. 10 is all and all.
Of other houses you hear them talk;
In Fayetteville street just take a walk
And only ask for No. 10,
Kept by the most ingenious of men,
And when his friends by chance drop in
Then forth he comes, Lord what a grin,
And to their wondering eyes displays
Such heaps of brackets and window shades,
His pictures are exposed to public view
And a variety of cord to suspend them too,
His looking glasses and toilet cases
Will help adorn your forms and faces;
Picture frames and mouldings too
In great variety, black, brown and blue.
His window cornices and lambrequins fine,
Will make your rooms and parlor shine.
Perforated mottoes, and white holly baskets.
And every other sort of stuff,
Of which he hopes to have enough.
So now he bids you all adieu
And wishes a happy new year too,
And not forget

C. C. CLAWSON,
No. 10 Fayetteville St.

Machinery.

Brewster is agent for the sale of threshing machines, cotton gins and everything the farmer wants, also every article the housekeeper needs. Call and examine his stock and see how cheap his goods are. *

Heller Bros., have received a quantity of new articles on their five cent counter. *

Ale, Porter and Mineral Waters.

My facilities for the delivery of the above in bottles or kegs, are superior to any in the State. Prices as low as the lowest. Country orders solicited.

M. BILLS, Raleigh, N. C.
City Botling Works.

For Rent.

A dwelling house in the city of Raleigh. Seven rooms, in good repair with necessary out houses. For particulars apply to W. H. Pace, Attorney at Law. *

For Sale Cheap.

Two 50 gallon oil stands, with pumps and measures complete, at Watson's Grocery Store. *

Deals Directly with Nature.

In extracting fruit flavors, Dr. Price deals directly with nature, and leaves the use of artificial extracts to those who have not the chemical knowledge to extract from the true fruits. Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts are conceded to have no peers in the market. 2t

It is to your Interest to Know

that Payne Bros. are now making the best bricks on this market and selling them lower than the lowest. They can afford it as they give the business their undivided attention and being practical men know how to make them by economy and of best quality.

They use the well known and long tried "Crab Tree Clay" which is unsurpassed in the State of North Carolina. We guarantee our brick and work to give perfect satisfaction. For further information call on Wayne Allcott, Agent, corner Will. and Davie Sts., or address, PAYNE BROS.,
P. O. Box 75, Raleigh N. C., *

As a Diuretic.

In alll diseases of the kidneys the best known remedy is the regular use of the famous Buffalo Lithia water from spring number 2. It acts promptly and effectually, does not differ in taste from other waters and to those who suffer from kidney complaints it is an indispensable necessity. For sale by all first class druggist. *

A Good Thing.

Brewster is agent for Dearborn's patent Window Blind Attachment; it makes an awning out of your old blinds that is wind, rain and sun proof. He either sells or has them put on. Call and see model or send him your orders. *

Look at our Five Cent counter.
Heller Bros. *

Large variety of Infants' sandals just received at Hellers' Shoe store. *

Attention Farmers! Don't buy wooden-bottom and paper-soled Brogans when you can buy the Virginia Penitentiary hand-sewed shoes at Heller Bros.—the best shoe to plow in. Price reduced to $1.65. *

White duck vests at 75 cents $1.00 $1.50 and $2.00 at R. B. Andrews, Clothiers and Hatters. *

Particular Notice.

Business men and others in need of Book and Job Printing of any kind should remember that the NEWS Job office is the place to have it done neatly, cheaply and at the shortest notice. *

It is said that Gill keeps the best of Beer on draft, ice cold. Try it and see. *

Fresh Arrivals at D. T. Johnson's.

Richmond bolted meal, 500 lbs nice white corn bulk meats, N. C. hams and sides. A large lot of peas, (different kinds.) Cuba molasses in bbls and tierces, 20 bags coffee, different grades, 20 bbls nice yellow sugar, 300 sacks flour. We offer these goods to the trade at prices that can't fail to please. Give us a trial. A few chufas on hand yet, D. T. Johnson. *

Going Cheap---Going Fast.

Watson, the Fayetteville street Grocer, is really selling at and below cost. To secure bargains call soon. No humbug in this, he is determined to close his grocery business at once. *

Well Understood.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is regarded as one of the most successful and creditable products, and it is, if the opinions of chemists, physicians and all classes of consumers are worthy of acceptance, the purest and Best Baking Powder ever placed in the market. m30-2t.

Prime Timothy Hay,
Marshall's Liverpool Salt.

Clear Rib Bulk Meat,
Egerton's Scotch Snuff.

For sale at wholesale by
W. H. DODD.

English Drap d'Ete Sacks.

Comfortable and elegant. Price $5.00 at R. B. Andrews & Co., Clothiers and Hatters.

D. T. Johnson.

Wholesale grocer and commission merchant, Wilmington street, 2 doors north Market, is constantly receiving consignments of eggs, chickens, Irish potatoes, N. C. Bacon, and all kinds country produce which he always sells to best advantage and remits promptly. Give him a trial. His stock of groceries is large and well selected, and he offers special inducements to persons buying in quantities. Write to him for prices.

For Sale.

At Watson's a lot of four and a half gallon kegs, also a lot of brass cocks, all as good as new will be sold for less than cost.

Triumphantly.

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts have stood the test of science and practical use triumphantly, and now are taking precedence over all others. They are justly entitled to the reputation they have acquired, for their strength, purity and delicacy of flavor.

Ocean View Hotel, Osborn & Pool Proprietor, Beaufort, N. C.

This house is now open for the reception of summer visitors. A good bar, bathing houses, etc., are attached to the house. Sailing boats in attendance for the accomodation of guests. A steamer will also land passengers at the hotel wharf, and take excursion parties to any point on the harbor. The table will be supplied with the best the market and water afford. Terms of board $1.50 per day, $10 per week; $30 per month. We will not "blow our own horn;" but will be pleased to have others do so for us. Goldsboro Mail, Messenger, Winston Journals, Tarboro Southerner and Durham Plant copy one month.

For Upwards of Thirty Years.

Mrs. Winslows Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves windcolic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle. *

WholesaleStore.

Messrs. Latta & Myatt have on hand and to arrive—

300 sacks "L. & M." Family Flour.
50 " "98" " "
200 " "XX" " "
25 bbls. Patapsco and Orange Flour.
40 sacks N. C. Flour.
700 bushels corn.
900 " meal (Virginia bolted).
20,000 lbs. bulk C. R. sides.
2,000 " bacon and shoulders.
1,000 " canvassed and uncanvassed hams.
4000 lbs. N. C. hams and shoulders
40 bbls. new crop Cuba molasses.
35 " New Orleans "
35 " "Queen Bee" Syrup.
2,200 lbs. bucket, tub and tierce lard.
45 bags Rio Coffee.
20 bbl. "yellow" sugar.
15 " "A." and "C." sugar.
5 " Granulated "

All of which will be sold low. Send for samples and price list. Latta & Myatt, Wholesale Grocers. *

100,000 feet pine lumber.
200,000 heart pine sawed shingles.
2,000 bushels bolted meal.
2,000 bushels corn.
2 car loads baled fodder.
2 " " " hay,

and a variety of horse and cow feed on hand, and more coming. For sale very low by Jones, Green & Powell, 47 Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C. *

Mackinaw Hats

Genuine Mackinaw Hats at $1.50 and $2.00, at R. B. Andrews & Co's. Clothiers and Hatters.

Chufas

May be planted in May, June and July. For sale by W. H. Dodd

Spring 1879---New Goods.

Bargains never before heard of. I have just returned from New York where I have purchased a select stock of Dry Goods consisting in Dress Goods, Lawns, Pique white and colored. Prints in great variety and Prettiest I ever bought. Bleached and unbleached muslins at all prices.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

in great variety. Boydens hand made Gaiters for Gentlemen all styles both high and low cut with box toe and without box, Beautiful French toes. J. S. Turner's hand made gaiters for Gentlemen high cut with and without box. Heiser's hand-made gaiters for gentlemen's wear. T. Miles & Son's ladies' shoes, morocco and cloth. Miles' ladies' kid button boots. Miles' ladies' kid Newport Ties, which are beautiful.

In addition to these, I keep a full line of all qualities and prices of low price shoes for gentlemen and ladies, and a nice line of

RALEIGH MARKETS.

Cotton Market:

Reported by PARKER & AVERA, Cotton Brokers.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 7, 1879.

Middling	12¾
Strict Low Middling	12⅝
Low Middling	12
Strict Good Ordinary	11⅝
Good Ordinary	11⅛
Ordinary	
Middling Stains	
Low Middling Stains	11¾
Good Ordinary Stains	11⅜

Tone of Market, dull.
Middling and strict low middling in good demand.

CITY MARKETS—Wholesale Prices.

Corrected by CHISTOPHER & SORRELL Official Report of Grocers Exchange.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 7, 1879.

Flour, North Carolina	$5 75 @6 00
Chickens	15 @ 20
Corn	60 @ 65
Corn Meal	55 @ 60
Bacon, N. C. Hog round	7 @ 8
" " hams	7 @ 9
Bulk Meats, clear rib sides	5¾@6
" " shoulders	5 @ 5¼
North Carolina Pork	6 @ 7
Coffee, prime Rio	14 @ 15
" go sl	12 @ 13
Syrup, S. H	25 @
Molasses, Cuba	33 @ 35
Salt, Liverpool	1 65 @1 70
Sugar, white	8@9⅝ @ 9
" yellow	7@8⅝
Irish potatoes	1 00 @1 25
" " North Carolina	50 @ 55
Sweet Potatoes (seed)	75 @ 80
Oats, shelled	45 @ 50
Peaches, peeled	8 per lb
" unpealed	5
Apples, northern per bushel	$1 25 @1 50
" dried	3 @ 4
Cotton Ties, new	40 @
" spliced	35 @
Bagging	11 @ 12
Pork	4 @ 6
Peas, per bushel, white	85 @ 90
" " stock	85 @ 90
Eggs	15 @ 16⅔
Butter	15@ 20
Beeswax	20 @ 22½
Rags—mixed	1½@
" cotton	1½@
FURS—Otter	$5.00
Mink	75
Fox	90
Coon	35

Above are for large quantities. When mall quantities are wanted higher prices will be charged.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS

NEW YORK, June 7.—Money at 3@5. Exchange 4.87½@4.87¾. Governments steady at 1.03¾. State bonds dull.

Cotton—net receipts 7000 bales; gross 7000. Futures closed steay; sales 72,000 bales; June 13.12@13.13; July 13.25; August 13.40@13.—; September 11.00@—; October 12.07@12.08; November 11.49@11.50; December 11.36@11.38; January 11.37@11.39.

Cotton nominal; sales 39 bales; middling uplands 13 1-16; middling Orleans 13 3-16; consolidated net receipts 833 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,700 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent —.

Flour quiet, strongly in buyers' favor; Southern flour dull; common to fair extra $4.75@5.60; good to choice $5.65@6.75. Wheat, heavy; ungraded winter red $1.10@1.15; No. 2, $1.15½@1.15¾. Corn ungraded, 41@44, active. Oats heavy; No. 3 nominal at 36. Coffee active and unchanged; Rio, in full cargoes, 11½@14¾; in jobbing lots 12½@15. Sugar firm with fair trade for Cuba; Muscovado 6@6 5-16; fair to good refining, quoted at 6¼@7-16; prime 6½@9-16; refined fair demand and firm. Molasses quiet, prices unchanged. Rice, fair request and quite firm. Tallow, fair trade and steady at 6¼@5-16 Rosin dull at $1.32½@$1.40 for strained. Turpentine weak Pork opened weak and closed firmer with moderate trade; mess, on spot, is quoted at $9.00 for old; $10.00@10.22½ for new; June delivery $9.85; August $10.00@$10.05. Lard easy; prime steam, on spot, 6.25@6.27½. Whisky dull, $1.05 bid; $1.06 asked. Freights quiet.

BALTIMORE, June 7—Oats steady; Southern 39@40; Western white 35@36; do. mixed 33@35; Pennsylvania 35@36. Rye quiet at 60@61. Hay dull; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $12.00@$13.00 per ton. Provisions firm; mess pork $9.50@$10.75; bulk meats loose—shoulders 3¾; clear rib sides 4¾; packed 4¼@5¼. Bacon—shoulders 4¾@—; clear rib sides 5¼@6; hams 9¼@10½. Lard, refined, in tierces 7. Butter quiet; prime to choice western packed 14@16; roll 11@13. Eggs steady at 11@12. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 10½@16. Whisky dull $1.06@1.06½. Sugar 8@8¼.

WILMINGTON, June 7.—Spirits turpentine firm at 24¼. Rosin steady; strained $1.05; good strained $1.10. Crude turpentine steady; hard $1.00; yellow dip $1.60; virgin $2.10. Tar steady at 75. Corn quiet; prime white 55.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—Flour in good demand and a shade higher; for family $5.10@$6.00. Wheat stronger and in fair demand; red and white $1.10@$1.12. Corn quiet at 38@40. Oats firm at 34@37. Pork quiet but firm at $9.90@$10.00. Lard quiet but firm; current make held at $6.05. Bulk meats stronger—shoulders held at $3.60, short rib sold at $4.65; cash sales $4.70; buyer June and seller July $4.80@4.82½; short clear held at $4.87½. Bacon in good demand at full prices—shoulders $4.00@$4.12½; short rib $5.25; short clear rib $5.13@5.25; Whisky active and firm at $1.02. Butter steady and unchanged; Sugar steady and unchanged. Hogs active; packing, $3.30@3.50.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—Noon—Cotton easier; middling uplands 7; middling Orleans 7 1-16; sales 5,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; receipts 3,350 bales, 800 American. Futures—buyers offering 1-16 more; uplands and low middling clause for June and July delivery, 7 1-32; July and August, 7 5-32; August and September 7 3-16; September and October, 7 7-32; October and November 6 29-32. Futures closed strong.

June 7.—Cotton—Middling, low middling, good ordinary: Galveston—strong at 12¾, 12 and 11¾ cents; net receipts 13 bales. Norfolk—quiet at 12¾ cents; net receipts 43 bales. Baltimore—dull at 13, 12¾ and 12 cents; net receipts — bales. Boston—dull at 13¼, 12¾ and 12¼ cents; net receipts 693 bales. Wilmington—firm at 12¼, 12¼ and 11¾ cents; net receipts 12 bales. Philadelphia—quiet at 13¾, 13 and 12¾ cents; net receipts — bales. Savannah—quiet at 12¾, 12¼ and 11¾ cents; net receipts 16 bales. New Orleans—dull and easy at 12¾, 12¾ and 12¼ cents; net receipts 41 bales. Mobile—quiet and steady at 12¾, 12¼ and 11¾ cents; net receipts 9 bales.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEASONABLE GOODS!

FLY FANS! FLY FANS! FLY FANS!
SEND for CIRCULAR.

Fruit Jars!
PRESERVING KETTLES!

PEERLESS
ICE CREAM FREEZERS

WATER COOLERS!
Fluting Machines!

WE GUARANTEE
BEST GOODS!
LOWEST PRICES!
SQUARE DEALING!

Write for Prices of any Goods wanted.

Thos. H. Briggs & Sons,
Briggs Building,
RALEIGH, N. C.
june 8.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

—AT—

Watson's Grocery Store.

Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock on Tuesday, a. m., the 10th inst. Goods all fresh and good. Merchants, hotel and boarding house keepers will do well to attend.

J. W. WATSON.
june 8.

WANTED—Man with a few dollars to peddle in Raleigh and vicinity with a fast selling article. Particulars by Thos. Schneider, 511 Dillwyn St., Philadelphia, Pa. june 8-2t

KY. S. LOTTERY
BY STATE AUTHORITY.

$15,000 FOR $1

IN THE
KENTUCKY STATE LOTERY.
is drawn in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.
THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE SCHEME WILL BE DRAWN IN PUBLIC AT COVINGTON, KY., UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF SWORN COMMISSIONERS ON,

June 14, 1879,

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	$15,000 is	$15,000
1 Prize of	8,000 is	8,000
1 Prize of	5,000 is	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500 are	5,000
2 Prizes of	500 are	5,000
10 Prizes of	500 are	5,000
50 Prizes of	100 are	5,000
100 Prizes of	50 are	5,000
200 Prizes of	25 are	5,000
500 Prizes of	10 are	5,000
1,000 Prizes of	5 are	5,000
27 Approximation Prizes amt'g to		2,925
1,894 Prizes amounting to		$67,925

TICKETS, $1.
Club rates upon application.

CERTIFICATE AS TO
BOND FOR PAYMENT of PRIZES.

By the conditions of this act the managers were required to execute to the State of Kentucky a bond in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, conditioned for the prompt payment of all prizes, and the faithful discharge of all duties imposed by said act, as seen by the certificate of the County Clerk, as below stated.

SIMMONS & DICKINSON, Managers.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, }
Henry County, }
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, }

I, W. W. Turner, Clerk of the County Court in and for said County and State, do hereby certify that the bond to the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the penal sum of $100,000, required to be filed by the Act for the benefit of the Henry Male Academy and Henry Female College, passed by the General Assembly of said Commonwealth, and approved Dec. 9, 1850, was duly executed, delivered, accepted, and approved, and that said bond is duly filed in my office as Clerk of said Court.

Witness my official signature and seal of office at Newcastle, Henry County, Ky., this 25th day of March, A. D. 1879.

{Seal.}

W. W. TURNER,
County Clerk,
Henry County, Ky.

Address all orders to
Williamson & Co., General Eastern Agents, 599 Broadway, New York.

List of drawings published in the New York Herald, Sun, Staats Zeitung, Philadelphia Record, Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, Pittsburgh Dispatch and Louisville Commercial. All out-of-town ticket holders are mailed a copy of the official list as soon as received.

The next following drawing June 30, 1879.

Wanted at once Good, Reliable Agents in Every Town. Address as Above.

FOR SALE!

A fine blood bay mare, five years old, fast trotter, works well anywhere, thoroughly gentle, not afraid of cars, guaranteed perfectly sound and no bad tricks.

Also, one banker pony three years old, works well in single or double harness; has been ridden some, but is not well broken to saddle.

Will sell either of the above for cash or on time, at reasonable price.

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH.

"Italian Insect Powders"

If you wish to rid your house of flies, Italian Insect Powders are guaranteed to do it in a few minutes.

W. C. & A. B STRONACH,
June7-tf Manufacturer's Agents.

MANUFACTURED BY E. H. POGUE.
TRADE MARK. DURHAM, N.C. REGISTERED
June7-1y J. J. THOMAS, Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

4-4 PRINTED CAMBRICS

Dress Goods

At 8⅓c per yard,

12 FOR $1.00.

LIGHT COLORED ALPACAS

Hamilton Mills—10c. per yard.

The Cheapest

Soft-Finish Cambrics in the United States.

SOME EXTRA BARGAINS

In White Swiss and Organdie Muslins.

Lawns! Lawns!

Every Style and Color.

6¼ cents per yard, worth 10 cents.

A fine assortment

CURTAIN LACE

with

LACE LAMBREQUIN

to match.

COLORED DAMASK

And Table Covers, Fruit Cloths—Napkins to match.

Long and Short.

White and Colored

Lace-top Lisle Thread Gloves.

Yeargan, Petty and Jones.
june 6-tf.

WE CONTROL

THE MACHINERY

(Ginning Engines, Threshing and Mowing Machines) of C. Aultman & Co., Canton, O., for this section. We have a

Complete "Threshing Rig"

(Separator and Cleaner and Horse-power all mounted), now in Washington, N. C., we will sell low for cash.

We only sell the best—fully guaranteed.

STRONACH & ALLCOTT.

Sparkling Catawba Springs,

CATAWBA CO., N. C.

This desirable watering place will be open for select visitors 20th May, 1879. The Springs are situated near Hickory Station, on the Western North Carolina Railroad.

The bracing mountain atmosphere, with the health restoring properties of their waters, renders these Springs a most desirable resort for invalids and pleasure seekers.

The mineral waters embrace Blue and White Sulphur and Chalybeate. It is the best and most extensively fitted up watering place in the State, and can accommodate three hundred persons.

A good Band of Music will remain at the Springs during the season, and all the facilities afforded for amusements usually found at first-class watering places will be offered to visitors. A good supply of ice constantly on hand.

Conveyances will meet the trains daily at Hickory Station, to convey visitors to the Springs.

BOARD—$2 per day; $30 per month. Reduced rates for families. Invalids can have the advantage of four different mineral waters, warm and cold baths, Turkish, hot-air, vapor and medicated baths if desired.

DR. E. O. ELLIOTT,
june 5-dtf— Owner and Proprietor.

NOTICE.

By authority vested in me by Act of General Assembly of North Carolina, ratified the 18th day of March, A. D., 1879, and entitled "An Act to secure holders of policies of Fire Insurance in North Carolina," I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door, in the city of Raleigh, on the 16th day of June, A. D., 1879, at 12 m., three or more Western North Carolina Railroad Bonds, (First Mortgage), to pay judgments in favor of W. O. Long, Ellis & Alexander, and Collins, against the Farmville Insurance and Banking Company of Farmville, Va.

J. M. WORTH,
june 5-dtds— State Treasurer.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—WAKE COUNTY:
Rachel Smith,
against
Zachariah Hampton, J. J. Lockhart and R. F. Morris.

H. J. Smith, administrator of the estate of Rachel Smith, dec'd., hereby notifies the above named defendants that, on the 22d of July, A. D., 1879, at 11 o'clock, A. M., before the Clerk of said County, he will move to be made a party plaintiff to said action, wherein judgment has been obtained; and for said defendants to show cause why execution should not issue.

A. J. SMITH, Administrator.
S. G. RYAN, Attorney.

THE KENDALL
Patent Shingle Machine.

Makes from 20,000, to 30,000 perfect, shaved shingles per day, from the bolts, with three hands and four horse power. Makes shingles faster, better and cheaper, than can be done by any other means. Simple, strong, it is the most valuable wood working machine ever invented. Patented February 7th 1879. For sale, by State rights only.

Address,
A. W. TOURGEE, Agent
Raleigh, N.

NOTICE!

North Carolina Railroad Company.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., May 31, 1879.

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in Charlotte, N. C., on the second Thursday of July, 1879, and the Transfer Books of Stock of said Company will be closed from this date, until after the meeting.

W. L. Thornburg,
june 3-d6dw3w— Sec'y. N. C. R. R. Co.

The Macon House,

—AT—

MOREHEAD CITY,

will be opened on the 15th of June, under entirely new management and ownership. Persons seeking

HEALTH OR PLEASURE

will find this an agreeable and healthy resort, with REASONABLE TERMS.

The proprietor promises to spare no pains in making pleasant the stay of those who favor him with their patronage.

Connected with the House are GOOD BOATS and reliable and experienced Boatmen.

New and convenient Bath Houses, and polite and attentive servants.

may30-1m— JOS. B. DAVIS.

WILL YOU SELL the FARM!

Chapin's Farm Agency,

RALEIGH, N.

Dr. A. B. Chapin, Manager.

North Carolina Branch of George H. Chapin's Farm Agency, Boston, Mass.

Special attention given to the sale of North Carolina Real Estate. No charge made until a sale is effected. All property placed in our hands for sale will be advertised in the popular work. The South Illustrated free of expense.

The Charleston News and Courier says: "Everybody has heard of Geo. H. Chapin's farm agency, and few are unacquainted with the success which has attended its operations."

The New England Farmer says: "Geo. H. Chapin has advertised his farms to the amount of $50,000 during the past year. We commend him to our readers.

The Aiken, S. C., Review says: "No one has done more than Geo. H. Chapin in the cause of Southern immigration. Our village is thronged with Northern people in search of Southern homes, and good sales are being made. The "South Illustrated" is doing a great work for us."

The New York Tribune, the Boston Herald, Journal, Traveler, Globe, and Advertiser speak in the highest terms of Chapin's Farm Agency.

N. B.—SMALL FARMS (particularly) are wanted at once.

Office—Fisher Building,
may 25-tf— RALEIGH, N. C.

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